

Canal celebration

Not for many years has Washington witnessed such a colorful extravaganza as the gathering of heads of state for the signing of the new Panama Canal pact. The summit conference effectively dramatizes the importance of the troubles not merely in Panamanian-United States ties but to Washington's relations with the entire Western Hemisphere. Clearly the world leaders — from North as well as South America — view the event as a milestone.

This is the impression President Carter undoubtedly wishes to leave with Americans. He has invested his all in securing domestic support for the treaty, and the signing celebration was but the culmination of several weeks of intensive and shrewd lobbying efforts. It is not hard to understand the reasons for this calculated buildup. If the President fails to win Senate ratification of the pact, he could be in trouble on a wide range of international issues that involve powerful political constituencies — such issues as Taiwan, the SALT negotiations, and the Middle East. If, on the other hand, he succeeds in selling the Panama package he will emerge with his first major foreign policy success. And that he sorely needs.

But this is not to minimize the substantive importance of the Panama treaties themselves. These, as this newspaper has editorialized many times, serve the national and security in-

terests of the United States. They will create a friendly climate around the canal which will make possible its efficient and uninterrupted operation. They set a splendid example of how a superpower and a small nation can work out their differences to mutual advantage. Not least of all, they will help erase the image in Latin America of the United States as an "imperialist" power, a development that should improve relations with all nations in the hemisphere.

In the face of the many advantages of the treaties, the emotional opposition of many Americans to them is difficult to comprehend. Even the Joint Chiefs of Staff argue that the security of the United States would be enhanced not impaired by the new arrangements, since failure to relinquish the canal to Panama would simply invite guerrilla warfare. Moreover, one of the treaties guarantees the permanent neutrality of the waterway, and this would permit the United States to intervene militarily if the canal's security or commerce were threatened.

In short, Americans must not let themselves be lured into a false sense of patriotism. True patriotism should recognize that times have vastly changed since 1903 and that the United States interest is best served by showing that it can treat its proud southern neighbors with fairness and generosity.

The Panama treaties are indeed a milestone.

'Now . . . let's see where we go from here'



Ian Smith's new mandate

The durable Ian Smith has done it again. To the surprise of almost no one, the veteran Prime Minister won a landslide victory in the predominantly white elections of August 31 in Rhodesia. He thereby has obtained a fresh mandate from Rhodesian whites to go ahead with his own concept of a settlement with the country's overwhelming majority of blacks, few of whom are enfranchised.

What does the Smith victory mean? It means that the whites still regard him as the best man to represent them during these crisis times. The vote constitutes an endorsement of the Smith policies for reaching an agreement, vague though they appear to many. It also testifies to white Rhodesian eagerness for a peaceful accord to be reached.

The Smith mandate at the polls probably signals Rhodesia's rejection of the new Anglo-U.S. proposals carried to Salisbury by British Foreign Secretary David Owen and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young. One of that plan's reputed features calls for Mr. Smith's replacement as Rhodesia's leader during a transitional period leading to a black takeover of the country — a stipulation he is hardly likely to accept just after demonstrating support from whites at the ballot box.

What next for Rhodesia? We are likely to see Mr. Smith pressing ahead with his own "internal settlement" plan. This may involve discussions with such black leaders as Bishop Abel Muzorewa and/or Rev. Ndabaningi Sith-

ole, both considered more moderate than Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe of the Patriotic Front. But for any black leaders to deal with Mr. Smith without making absolutely sure of getting universal suffrage and amnesty for black guerrilla fighters, items he would not readily concede, would severely jeopardize their own following.

But his election win just might have provided Mr. Smith with the backing he needs to move ahead more purposefully than ever before toward a genuine settlement with the blacks. In the past, he has always seemed to slide away from an agreement, but now he and the black leaders can have one more chance.

The British-American plan, meanwhile, faced heavy setbacks even before reaching Mr. Smith. Portions of it were rejected by black nationalist leaders in Zambia. The South Africans in Pretoria refused to support it to the extent of putting further strong pressure on Rhodesia. Yet despite those rejections, the joint Anglo-U.S. effort for a peaceful solution should continue. London and Washington probably can find ways to encourage South Africa to be more cooperative.

Nor should the significance of Mr. Young's visit to Rhodesia be overlooked. He is the first ranking American official to go, even briefly, into Smith territory. The Ambassador's presence thus was tangible evidence of American involvement and concern about the racial problems of southern Africa.

Carter appeal for Ulster peace

President Carter has steered a carefully impartial course in his statement on Northern Ireland, for plainly it would only exacerbate the situation if the U.S. leader were to appear to lean one way or another. Thus, he called for a peaceful settlement of Ulster's strife, he pledged continued prosecution of those Americans who support violence in violation of U.S. laws, and he said the U.S. would join with others to provide economic assistance in the form of "job-creating investments."

It was an unprecedented step — the first time an American chief executive had issued a formal statement on Northern Ireland's troubles. And Mr. Carter had to guard against any implication the United States was interfering in the internal affairs of another nation, Britain. But thus far, the response from London, Belfast, and Dublin has been cautiously favorable, with considerable praise and little criticism.

Four leading American politicians of Irish

background — Senators Kennedy and Moynihan, New York Governor Carey, and House majority leader O'Neill — also supported the presidential action. Senator Kennedy termed it "the most important and constructive initiative ever taken by an American president on the Irish issue."

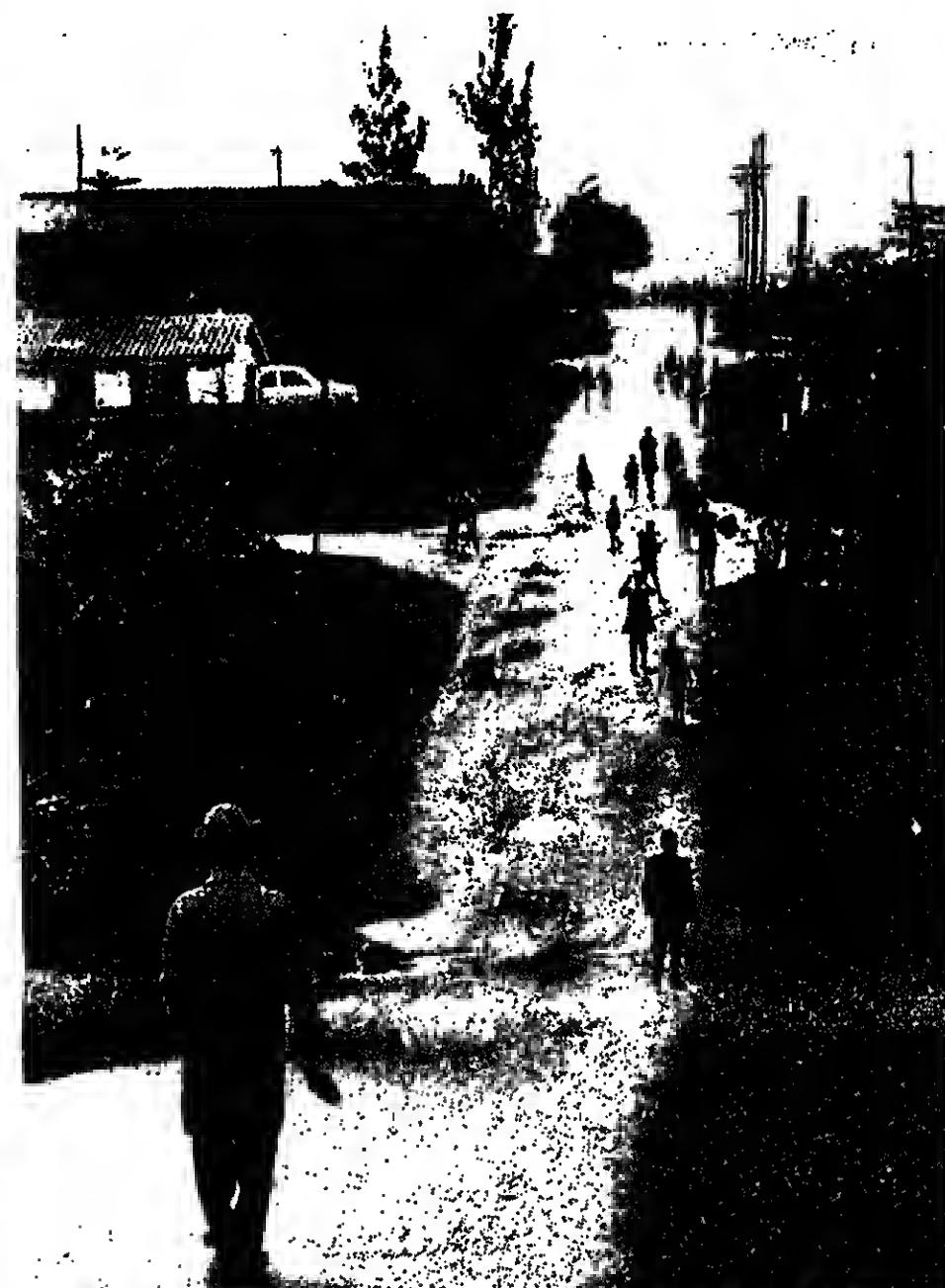
Welcome though the Carter verbal intervention was as an indication of American interest and concern, it does not of itself solve anything. The promise of economic aid from the United States and its associates is contingent on a negotiated settlement of the long-standing dispute between the Roman Catholics and Protestants of Northern Ireland. It offered a new and desirable incentive for peace, but it necessarily and rightly left the working out of a solution to those directly involved in the strife.

This is as it should be. There is a point beyond which direct American involvement in the thorny Irish problem is not warranted and should not be offered. But Mr. Carter's conclusion for human rights is appropriate for him to speak out on the subject, to indicate that in no uncertain terms that no American involvement in violence would be tolerated.

It now will be up to the people of Northern Ireland, the British Government, and the Irish Government as well, to follow up the White House appeal with a fresh determination to achieve that elusive peaceful solution which will end the years of bloodshed in Ulster.

Public opinion is a weak tyrant compared with our own private opinion. What a man thinks of himself, that it is which determines, or rather, indicates, his fate.

Henry David Thoreau



Kwa-Mashu Township, near Durban
By Gordon N. Converse, child photographer

Steve Biko: unprinted words live in black South Africa

By John Goodwin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Johannesburg

There is a law in South Africa that the words of certain individuals designated as "banned" by the government cannot be published inside the country. This law applies even after the people are deceased.

When a man such as Steve Biko, perhaps the most important black leader in South Africa, is remembered in the local press, the

People came from all over the world to visit Mr. Biko to try to understand the country that had banished him to a small area around King William's Town. These visitors included Colin Eglin, leader of the white opposition Progressive Federal Party and U.S. Sen. Dick Clark (D) of Iowa.

This reporter made a trip to see Mr. Biko on Aug. 11, a week before he was detained by the South African police. His large, gentle presence and his lucid, simple words linger with me as they undoubtedly do with every person who met him.

"He has no repeat no poison in him," said one individual who met him.

This was the extraordinary quality of the man who for about 10 years had been trying to free the black man from white oppression. He conveyed an aura of freedom although the most stringent restrictions were placed on his movements. He ignored many of the restrictions, so that in his presence one forgot the tear-gas laws often conveyed.

On Aug. 11, Mr. Biko stopped his light green sedan at a small butcher's shop in King William's Town to pick up some meat for a neighbor. And then he headed to the butcher's of the small town to a health clinic. The clinic is a plate building set on top of a round hill over-

To both Jews and Arabs U.S. plays dove with an iron beak

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas News Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Last week's U.S. State Department statement on the need for Palestinian participation in any resumed Geneva conference on the Middle East is two-edged — directed as much at Israel as to the Arabs.

Underlining of the Israeli line since Prime Minister Menachem Begin came to power in June has complicated United States efforts to get the Geneva conference resumed before the end of the year. (Israel's supporters might put it the other way round: that President Carter's lifting of American Middle East policy more openly in favor of a homeland for the Palestinians has forced the Israelis to take a tougher stand in the face of what they see as U.S. pressure.)

But last week's statement is apparently intended to tell Israelis and Palestinians alike that the United States is still very much in business as a co-chairman of the Geneva conference — and as such a tough bargainer and negotiator.

This should be seen against:

- Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's imminent arrival in the U.S. for talks with Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance.
- The current policymaking meetings of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) leaders in Damascus.
- The wider discussions which Secretary Vance is expected to have with Middle East foreign ministers at the General Assembly of the UN about to open in New York.

Mr. Dayan is carrying to the U.S. a peace plan for submission to Mr. Vance. Reportedly it offers generous Israeli withdrawals on the Egyptian front in Sinai, less generous withdrawals on the Syrian front on the Golan Heights, and no withdrawals on the West Bank

of the Jordan. This reflects the new Israeli Prime Minister's determination from the outset to do all he can to hold on to the West Bank — Biblical Judea and Samaria to which he sees Israelis as having scriptural right as the land of Israel from the outset.

Initially mainstream Israeli and overseas Zionist opinion had reservations about so uncompromising a line on retention of the West Bank. But Mr. Begin has increasingly won their support and there now is general hocking for his stand.

The peace plan being brought to the U.S. by Mr. Dayan is said to try to meet Palestinian and Arab objections to the Begin formula by offering self-rule for the Palestinians who live on the West Bank. This would not preclude the establishment of further Jewish settlements on the West Bank, ambitious plans for which have been announced by Israeli Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon.

(Some cynics have suggested that Mr. Sharon timed his announcement to embarrass Mr. Dayan when the latter meets U.S. officials, who — from President Carter down — have criticized the settlement plans. Mr. Dayan and Mr. Sharon have a history of personal rivalry from their Army days; both are former generals.)

To the Israelis' new, the U.S. is saying in effect: We can play your tough maneuvering game too, and we intend to.

The stalling of any movement toward Geneva has produced among Arabs and Palestinians a combination of resignation about the U.S. being unwilling or unable to deliver (which many of them always expected), and of renewed threats of intransigence.

The PLO has refused to accept UN Security Council Resolution 242, on which all Middle East peace efforts continue to be based. (This resolution calls for the recognition of the right of all Middle East states to exist but fails to refer to the Palestinians except indirectly as refugees. The PLO wants something from the Security Council more specifically endorsing Palestinian rights.) In the wake of this refusal, the Arabs and the PLO are discussing moves for more radical initiatives in the UN. And there is even talk of renewed war.

Last week's U.S. statement is clearly intended to influence this Palestinian and Arab debate. To the Palestinians and Arabs, the U.S. is saying, as it says to the Israelis: We are still in business. Do not transfer all your eggs away from us and into the UN basket.

But tantalizingly, and with diplomatic astuteness, the U.S. offers reassurance to the Palestinians while carefully refraining from any specific reference to the PLO as such.

*Please turn to Page 15

Moscow tells Eurocommunists: violence is inevitable

By Victor Zorza
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Paris

The clearest statement of the Soviet view that violence is necessary and inevitable for the establishment of socialism by Eurocommunist parties appeared in an authoritative Moscow journal last month. It argued that the bourgeoisie has never given up power without resistance. Therefore the revolutionary classes resort to violence in one form or another against the reactionary classes by way of response. The violence practiced by the working class against the minority is historically justified.

The long article in the journal Problems of History of the Soviet Communist Party, which has often served as an outlet for the discussion of the current party line, makes no bones about the topicality of its recommendations. It denounces unidentified "opportunists" — who are easily recognized as the revisionist leaders of the Western Communist parties — for following a policy of moderation because, it says, they don't want to frighten away the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie.

Does it matter what Moscow says so long as the Eurocommunist parties refuse to do it? *Please turn to Page 15

Moscow bookworms with Penguins in their pockets

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Among scenes observed as 140,000 Soviet readers, almost for Western books, wandered through an Aladdin's cave called the first international Moscow Book Fair Sept. 4-14:

- One woman sitting absorbed all afternoon copying into a notebook architectural designs from a handsome British book (which like all the others was for sale only to publishers, not individuals).

*Please turn to Page 11

The schools learn too

School halls across the U.S. are ringing again, but police sirens are not accompanying them nearly as often. This signaling the start of what happily promises to be one of the calmest school years in almost a decade. While racial integration and forced busing remain topics of heated debate, there is welcome evidence this year that quiet progress is being made toward desegregating many inner-city school districts.

The opposition of many mostly white parents to the forced busing of youngsters to schools outside their immediate neighborhoods remains strong, however, in most cities — in what has become a familiar cycle — initial street demonstrations and violence have given way to a reluctant acceptance of integration. A school superintendent in Dayton, Ohio, recalled what appears to be the view of many educators and parents with his remark, "We're

sure what the Supreme Court decision means, but we know one thing for sure. Fight it out in the courts is a lot better than fighting it out in the streets."

The U.S. Supreme Court has, in effect, warned lower courts to be extremely cautious in mandating desegregation plans. Using Dayton to illustrate its latest directive, the high court last June stated that busing need not be ordered for an entire school system if segregation has not had an impact throughout the system. Partly because of the Supreme Court's cautionary signal, no new court-ordered desegregation plans are being initiated this fall. But in January, when colder weather may help cool passions and curb demonstrations, three new court-ordered plans will be implemented.

Thus far there have been only relatively minor protests to desegregation plans in Chicago

and Louisville, Ky. Now that initial "stonewalling" appears to be subsiding, civil-rights groups and educators face potentially tougher "second generation" problems. Grouping of pupils according to academic ability must not become an excuse for further discrimination. Disruptive pupils should be reeducated, and not based on race. And compensatory programs of tutoring culturally deprived youngsters remedial training, similar to those ordered recently in Detroit, should not promise for greater educational opportunities for blacks and other minorities.

These public, more sophisticated forms of alleged discrimination may prove even more difficult to combat and educators are solving their problems by creating various racial barriers of the past. Yet the "colorable" progress already made in ending racial injustice in the schools is a good reason for which to hope.

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CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA
The Afrikaans-speaking people are rallying to defend their identity and culture against unprecedented challenge.
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FOCUS

Soviet mime vs. the system

By David K. Willis

Moscow — The child was first astounded, then enthralled. He had just shaken the hand of a tall, thin, little young adult at a party in Moscow — only to see the man suddenly turn himself into a swaying, mock-ferocious gorilla, using a few gestures and facial expressions.

Then the gorilla dissolved into a juggling clown . . . and two or three more characters followed in quick succession.

The child had met the Soviet Union's answer in Marcel Marceau, a mime artist who for two years has been battling for the right to continue his career abroad.

It now looks as though the artist, Boris Amaratov, has finally won. He told Western newsmen he was soon to leave by air for Vienna . . . and that a New York theatrical agency has cabled him an offer to discuss a tour of college campuses and cultural centers in the United States.

His case illustrates the restrictions on artistic expression in the Soviet Union are still very much in force. But that the system now is flexible enough to issue exit visas in some cases.

For the past two years Amaratov has been able to perform only in private apartments or in embassies. Trained both at the Bolshoi Ballet school and the Moscow Circus school, and once the star of his own one-man theater, he lost the right to per-

form in public when he applied to emigrate in September, 1975.

His absorbing interest is the art of mime. But that art is essentially a one-man affair, and he ran into difficulties in a society where the collective is held more important than the individual.

Amaratov has had some successes here. After studying at prestigious schools to develop his skills, he won an international competition in Helsinki, and toured Eastern Europe and then Japan.

He also performed at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, a mark of official favor. This is the huge 6,000-seat auditorium where official Communist Party gatherings are held.

But he badly wanted his own one-man theater. He founded it in 1970 but it was repeatedly closed by the authorities. It became more and more difficult to have his skills cleared by the censors.

Finally Amaratov decided that the only way he could develop as an artist was to leave, so he applied for permission to go to Israel.

Immediately his life changed. Denied the chance to work, he obtained a job as a night watchman.

He was told he must pay 2,500 rubles (\$3,450) as support for his divorced wife and child before he could leave.

He sought out Western friends, rehearsed four hours a day, and gave whatever performances he could. He kept applying to leave.

Amaratov has studied the art of Marcel Marceau and Charlie Chaplin. He jumped at Western invitations to see U.S. artists such as Fred Astaire and Gene Kelly on film.

At times, friends doubted he would ever be allowed to leave. Then on July 28 came word that he would be granted an exit visa after all.

"I must keep on growing as an artist," he says. "To do that, I must leave."

Unlike a dissident writer, who can try to go on publishing unofficially, or a painter who can keep painting in private, Amaratov wanted constant exposure to audiences. Being denied it was the hardest part of the past two years.

Soviet censorship remains in force. Yet the days of Joseph Stalin are gone.

Some relaxations have been allowed. A play such as "The Master and Margarita" by Mikhail Bulgakov, now being staged at the Taganka Theater, was suppressed under Stalin. Artists such as Ilya Glazunov test the authorities from time to time. And Amaratov is being allowed to leave.

Yet the party is still alert to any artistic expression which exalts the individual over the group.

Britons ask:

Do the unions run the government?

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London — Every time the annual Trades Union Congress marches onto their TV screens, millions of Britons are left asking, "Do the unions think they run the government?" Opinion polls show that most people regard trade union leaders as more powerful than cabinet ministers.

But is it true? How did it get that way? What ought the place of the unions to be?

Opposition leader Mrs. Margaret Thatcher thinks the unions have no business in politics. Recently she told a football players' representative that it was the unions' job to look after their members' interests, but not to play politics. That was for the elected representatives of the people, in Parliament.

To most British union leaders, that sounds too naive to be true. For, they say, the Tory Party is full of the representatives of business and industry, supporting their interests; so why shouldn't the unions have theirs? And if it's "political" to boycott South Africa, surely it's equally "political" to invest money there?

Because of their long history on opposite sides, workers and bosses in Britain seldom managed to arrive at the kind of consensus that governs labor relations in the United States. America does have strikes, of course; but in general it's realized that what's good for the company is good for the workers — that profits mean investment, meaning jobs.

It is one of the facts of British social, economic, and political life that classes have a kind of folk memory that goes back beyond the experience of any one member. There are still a few old men with active recollections of the general strike of 1926. But what really inspires the unions seems to be memories of the cavalry charges, hunger, and persecution of the 19th century. Bosses are out to cheat the workers; the police are more concerned with protecting property than with social justice. These are the myths.

It goes back to the Middle Ages, when guilds were tolerated as a means of enforcing standards and training craftsmen. But there was constant dread of what the apprentices and journeymen would get up to if they were allowed too many holidays. Britain still has fewer holidays than mainland Europe, and it goes back to this old fear of idleness. The workers respond with elaborate underworking.

From time to time there were peasant revolts — almost blasphemous in the eyes of the rulers, since God was held to have placed the

party's government will not, or cannot, carry out the policies the unions would like and reckon they have paid for.

Largely it's a matter of fuller knowledge, different pressures and perspectives on the government side. But Mr. Callaghan has failed to get another year of union-enforced pay restraint precisely because the unions had not been able to run the government, and were angry. As they understood it, the social contract meant that they would hold down wage claims while the government held down prices, kept out selected foreign imports, saw to housing and pensions and unemployment.

All those promises, say the unions, have been broken. "We can't get our lost wages back — but they can always put up prices somehow. Just peel off the price tags in the supermarket and see what last week's price was!"

And too many "anomalies" and injustices have crept in. Life may not be fair — but the British worker expects his government to make it so. Thus the unions have lost faith in "their government" and its promises of recovery being just round the next corner. If it can't, after all, guarantee recovery — then give us the cash today and let's take our chances like we used to. They may not be so bad, say the rebels.

Does this disillusion mean that the unions are in a mood to get out of politics or put up with a Tory administration by default? Hardly. Tories are managers, and there's been a loss of respect for the managerial class — in politics as in industry. Further, there are union leaders who still believe that their own policies, notably big spending on nonproductive public jobs, would cure unemployment.

The trade unions remain fascinated by the dream of a government doing it their way. Trade union bosses in Britain are poorly paid for the most part. And though British politics is shabbily rewarded by foreign standards, it is still available to a man with a working back.

Mr. Renny is a British journalist based in London.

Ford Company puts faith in Britain

By Alexander MacLeod
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London — Britain has suddenly begun to look a more attractive haven for foreign industrial investment following the Ford Motor Company's decision to build an automobile engine plant worth 150 million in Wales.

Welcoming Ford's decision, Prime Minister James Callaghan said it was a major step in winning back foreign confidence in Britain's economic and industrial future. Economic commentators are suggesting that the Ford move is part of a trend of steadily growing optimism in the business sector.

The car engine plant to be built at Bridgend, Glamorgan, will supply Ford factories throughout Europe. For Wales it guarantees 2,000 jobs in an area of high unemployment.

But the development has significance for the British industrial scene as a whole. Six years ago Henry Ford II said he was not prepared to invest in Britain. Now he has changed his mind, and government officials are hoping that other major overseas companies will follow his lead.

A number of indicators suggest Ford is climbing out of an economic handwagon that is out of the mud and starting to roll convincingly.

A 12-week strike at a firm supplying electrical components to the British car industry has been settled. A further cut in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to 6½ percent reflects renewed business confidence.

An announcement by Secretary of State for Energy Anthony Wedgwood Benn that energy reserves now are worth 1,500 billion (about \$850 billion) suggests that Britain's future economic performance is going to be solidly based.

The Ford announcement came at the end of a week-long meeting of the powerful Trades Union Congress, which gave

Spain may unlock gate to Gibraltar

By Alexander MacLeod
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London — Britain and Spain think they may have glimpsed a possible solution to their long-running dispute over Gibraltar.

Talks in Madrid between Spanish leaders and British Foreign Secretary David Owen have produced a remarkably cordial working relationship, and there are hopes that Spain's eight-year blockade of the tiny colony may soon end.

On his return to London Dr. Owen said he had not entered into any commitment to hold negotiations with Spain about Gibraltar. In any case the future of the colony would have to be determined by its own inhabitants.

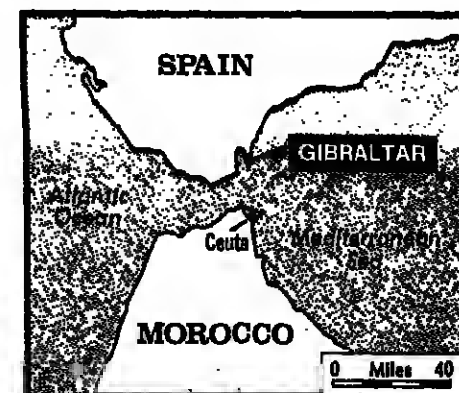
But one proposal being entertained by the Foreign Secretary is that Spain's apparent readiness to offer a measure of political devotion to minority groups within its own frontiers could provide a model for determining how Gibraltar would be governed.

Hard against the Spanish border, Gibraltar is only two and a half square miles in area. The Spanish border closure ordered by the late dictator General Franco has caused economic problems in the colony, which has come to depend heavily on British financial support and political backing.

General Franco's decision to blockade the frontier, dividing families and causing many other human problems for the 30,000 Gibraltarians, followed a referendum held on "the Rock" in 1967. Responding to a United Nations resolution, Britain pulled the inhabitants who voted 12,139 to 44 for continued rule from London.

Gibraltar is one of a number of small-British possessions, the residue of an empire now almost completely dismantled that are causing problems to the government in London. The

Change more acceptable
Falkland Islands off the coast of Argentina and claimed by the Argentine Government have shown themselves similarly determined to remain British.



In the case of Gibraltar Dr. Owen appears to be hoping that the generally improved relationship between London and Madrid, together with the advent of a democratic government in Spain, may make the prospect of changing the Rock's status more palatable to its citizens.

There are hopes that as a first step the Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, who had two hours of talks with the British Foreign Secretary, may decide to lift the blockade soon, possibly around the time of the coming visit to Gibraltar by the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Frank Judd.

Dr. Owen told Spanish leaders that Britain fully backed their application to join the European Community, saying that the EC without Spain was like a jigsaw puzzle with an important piece missing.

One measure of the cordiality of his talks is that he assured Mr. Suarez that Britain's support for Spanish entry was not conditional on resolving the dispute over Gibraltar. But it is obvious that a sympathetic move by the Spanish leader would improve London-Madrid relations still further.

Encouraging factor
Spain's new rulers are thinking in terms of offering a measure of self-rule to regional groups like the Catalans, and it could be that London and Spain could arrive at a solution for Gibraltar giving it guaranteed self-government within the Spanish kingdom. But it is conceded in London that the mood of the Gibraltarians would have to change considerably to make this possible. The advent of a democratic government in Madrid is an encouraging factor in these calculations.

Dr. Owen thinks there is a lot of scope for strengthening commercial ties between Spain and Britain.



Shopping in Mumbai, Giamorganshire

New plant will put more money in Welsh pockets

unexpectedly strong backing to important aspects of the Labour government's pay policy, including the 12-month rule limiting pay settlements to one a year.

If it holds, the 12-month rule will provide a breathing space for attempts to cut inflation, already falling, and to stimulate the economy in the autumn.

There are reliable reports that a £1 billion (£1,700 million) reflationary package is being prepared by Treasury officials. It is said to include tax cuts and new industrial incentives.

Mr. Callaghan had to battle hard to bring the Ford engine plant in Britain against brisk competition from West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Spain. He was personally involved in negotiations with Henry Ford II, assuring him that labor costs are much lower in Britain than most other European countries.

He also was able to point to a reservoir of skilled labor in Wales as well as excellent communications in the area. Mr. Callaghan was on firm ground in arguing that though the strike record of British car assemblers is poor, the reversal is true of engineers.

It is necessary to be cautious about the economic future. TUC support for wage restraint does not extend to backing Mr. Callaghan's plea for a 10 percent threshold on new pay settlements, although the TUC leadership is generally sympathetic to the government's economic aims. The union leaders are aware that Mr. Callaghan's hopes of winning the next election will probably turn on his ability to hold prices and follow through on the apparent upward swing in the economy.

A nationwide bread strike closed the big bakeries at the weekend.

TV breeds violence, BBC told

By Alexander MacLeod
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London — The British Broadcasting Corporation has undertaken to reveal its current and future program schedules in the light of a persuasive research study alleging a direct connection between violence on TV and violent behavior among youthful viewers.

Details of the study were given to the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. William Bales, a London psychology researcher. Dr. Bales compared the behavior and viewing habits of 1,565 London schoolboys, aged between 13 and 18, over a 13-year period.

He concluded that those who watched violent TV programs were significantly more aggressive in their subsequent behavior than those who did not.

As well as the BBC, London's main weekday commercial TV channel, Thames Television, has promised to give the report careful study. Its findings also have awakened interest in

North America, partly because programs covered by the survey include U.S. imports such as *Starsky and Hutch*, *Cannon*, and the *Rockford Files* as well as comparable programs made in Britain.

Of the boys surveyed, 1 in 8 admitted to between 10 and 100 incidents of violence over a six-month period, 7.5 percent of young regular viewers engaged in really violent activities after watching violent programs.

Especially potent in their effects, Dr. Bales told the British association meeting in Birmingham, are programs portraying close personal relationships and throwing in violence for its own sake.

He said the extent of a boy's exposure to TV violence was surveyed in terms of viewing a sample of 88 programs. Each of the programs was graded in terms of its "violence content," and then the actions of the boys were given a "violence rating."

The actions included loosening the handles on another boy's bicycle, damage done to cars, punching and kicking, and rape.

The survey is commending particular attention because of the size of the sample, the lengthy period covered, and the solid research backup. Dr. Bales said. He worked with a team of survey researchers from the London School of Economics.

Of special interest to TV programmers is Dr. Bales's finding that violent sport, science fiction, and cartoons tended not to cause violent behavior among the schoolboys surveyed.

Dr. Bales, is a former employee of the BBC, where his survey is attracting much attention. The corporation has been criticized for screening violent programs but, in the absence of convincing evidence that they produce violent behavior, has continued to justify its policy.

(The Economist of London, commenting on Mr. Bales's report, wrote: "The hours of violence viewed count more than the hours of violence screened. But this does not let the broadcasters off the hook. Mr. Bales has listed five types of programs that most influence the young toward violence: (1) realistic fiction; (2) fiction where the violence is between people with close personal relationships; (3) fiction with violence thrown in without being part of the plot; (4) violent Westerns; and (5) other programs where violence is presented as being in a good cause. The news does not make Mr. Bales's top ten.")

'We must have A-power,' say European specialists

Protesters keep on marching

By Alexander MacLeod
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Midway through an official inquiry into whether it is safe for Britain to begin large-scale reprocessing of nuclear fuel, the eminent British astronomer Sir Fred Hoyle has entered the debate with a violent denunciation of the nuclear protest movement in Europe and elsewhere.

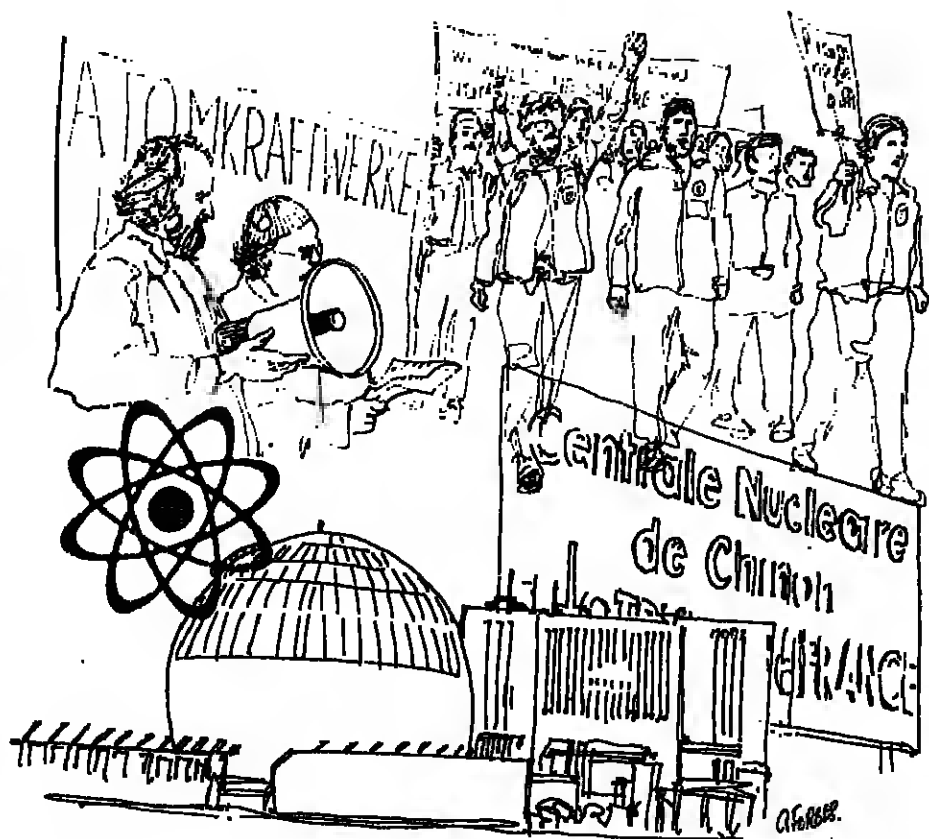
Sir Fred's broadside appears in a pamphlet called "Energy or Extinction?" in which he argues for rapid development of nuclear power as an energy resource and accuses critics of nuclear development of being slaves of the Soviet Union.

A year ago a British royal commission on environmental pollution urged, after a 30-month study, that further expansion of nuclear energy in Britain "be postponed as long as possible." It recommended continuing in developing the fast breeder reactor. The commission's report added fuel to the antinuclear protesters' campaign.

The current official inquiry, now in its 14th week, centers on whether to expand reprocessing facilities at Windscale, on the Cumbrian coast in northwest England. Underlying its terms of reference is the fundamental issue whether nuclear expansion in the energy field is good in itself, and it is here that the opponents' case begins to merge with protest activities elsewhere in Europe.

So far in Britain, objectors have avoided violence. That is not the case in France. Six weeks ago thousands demonstrated at Creys-Malville against the construction of a commercial fast breeder Super-Phenix reactor, part of the ambitious French nuclear energy program. The mood of the protest movement in West Germany is scarcely less truculent, with similar demonstrations possible soon at Philippsburg and Kalkar, both sites of fast breeder projects.

West German protesters are reassessing their tactics after a brief period of success. Last November 30,000 of them turned up to oppose construction of a nuclear plant at Brokdorf, on the banks of the River Elbe. This was followed by a court decision halting construction there. Later another court decision held



that the West German Government could not proceed until it was established beyond doubt that a direct hit on the nuclear station would not cause a catastrophe.

Although the government appeared to have lost on important round in the struggle, the Minister for Technology, Hans Matthöfer, soon afterward told parliamentarians that it was vital to proceed with Germany's nuclear program and says the go-ahead for work at Philippsburg, where the state government backs Bonn's attitude. Thus the scene appears to be set for another confrontation.

A similar tough-minded attitude is being displayed by the French Government, committed to installing 12,000 megawatts of nuclear power this year and 5,000 more next year.

The French authorities' firm treatment of protesters at Creys-Malville was an attempt to halt the critics in their tracks and convince them that further demonstrations would be met with considerable force.

France is unusually short of coal and gas and commands no oil resources of its own. It is therefore determined to exploit nuclear power on a massive scale.

The protest movement, however, is widespread. It draws support in France, West Germany, and Britain from genuinely concerned citizens who believe governments have so far failed to ensure that adequate safeguards will be enforced when potentially dangerous nuclear plants become operational. But it also attracts leftist radicals looking for a new "cause" to exploit.

In Italy, too, protesters are becoming organized. Earlier this year 7,000 marched near the northern town of Montalto di Castro to protest construction of two nuclear power stations, each of 1,000 megawatts and part of a 10-year plan to build a dozen commercial reactors. Many of the marchers were farmers and fishermen fearful of nuclear pollution in their area.

So far no government has taken a firmer anti-nuclear line than Sweden, where it now is mandatory for the nuclear power industry to give cost iron guarantees on reprocessing and deposit of nuclear waste before a new reactor goes on stream. Prime Minister Thorbjörn Fälldin has called the new law "an instrument for taking Sweden out of the nuclear society."

Experts frown on U.S. policy

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen
Deep dismay over U.S. energy consumption underlies Europeans' mixed reception of President Carter's energy program, now working its way through Congress.

"Whether there will be a world energy gap," said a top European official at a seminar here, "whether an energy shortage will inhibit our economic growth, depends very much on U.S. policy."

The Carter program — while a "big jump forward," said a participant — is viewed by European experts as "overoptimistic" in two respects:

• U.S. inventories and utilities, Europeans believe, cannot be converted from oil and natural gas to coal as rapidly as the President calls for, nor can U.S. coal production be boosted from 800 million tons to a billion tons a year by 1985.

• Nothing in the Carter program, in the European view, will reduce the growth rate of American energy consumption to 2 percent yearly (from 3.5 percent now) by 1985. (At least two U.S. studies, sponsored by the Congressional Budget Office and the General Accounting Office, agree.)

European specialists conclude that U.S. oil imports, already "taking too much of available supplies," warns a senior European official, will go on rising in years ahead.

World demand for oil, in the view of many analysts, may outstrip supply sometime in the 1980s, with U.S. consumers — at present consumption rates — demanding more and more of dwindling supplies.

Only if Americans cut back on their use of oil, European officials say, can intense competition for energy among industrial nations — forcing up the cost of oil, feeding inflation, throwing people out of work — be avoided.

"Manifestly," said a top Common Market official, "the American public doesn't see it this way." Americans now import nearly half their oil — up from 35 percent less than four years ago.

Europeans, meanwhile, said an official, "who consume only half as much energy per person as Americans — and pay a great deal more for it — already have cut back on energy use."

Between 1973 and 1976, the official said, energy consumption among the nine members of the European Community, or Common Market, fell by 4 percent.

In 1975, EC members imported 61 percent of their energy requirements. That figure is being shaved, with 58 percent the expectation for 1978 and a 50 percent target for 1985.

European families, meanwhile, pay a whopping price to drive their cars — an average of \$1.00 per gallon of gasoline — as their governments pile on taxes to discourage consumption.

U.S. energy use also fell during the recent recession — by 2.5 percent in 1975 and 4.9 percent the year before. Since then, however, as the American economy has begun to show a delirium, energy consumption has been rising swiftly.

"Europe," said a high-ranking Common Market specialist, "must have a strong nuclear program, to reduce our dependence on foreign oil." (European Community nations now get 55 percent of their oil from foreign wells, at an annual cost of \$60 billion.)

"The difficulty," the expert continued, "is that Europe imports 80 percent of its uranium fuel — much of it from the United States."

Will President Carter and the U.S. Congress allow American uranium to be used in European reprocessing plants — the very kind Mr. Carter regards as dangerous because they produce weapons-grade plutonium? No clear answer has come from Washington.

Europeans, said a senior participant, are determined to have reprocessing plants. "Otherwise, unreasonable attempts could be made to influence our countries through the handle of uranium supplies."

West Germans debate what's fair for terrorists

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
In the wake of the kidnapping of industrialist Henne-Martin Schleyer, West Germany faces the urgent problem of curbing terrorism without curbing civil rights.

In the wake of the Schleyer abduction by left-wing urban guerrillas — which follows eight political assassinations this year and a total of 19 assassinations in recent years — many politicians, newspapers, and ordinary citizens are calling for tougher anti-terrorist measures.

So strong is the wave of opinion for severity and order that a few voices are warning of the dangers of overreaction. The middle-of-the-road "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" cautioned Sept. 13: "In these days many proposals even from good-willed and loyal citizens would go too far in protecting public affairs from violence in the very style of the Red Army [in] Cuba."

Sale conduct demanded

The Red Army Faction, popularly known as the Baader-Meinhof gang, is the left-wing group that had dispatched to kill Mr. Schleyer unless it convoluted terrorists and suspects were released from West German prisons and given safe-conduct abroad.

The debate about stricter measures to control terrorism centers on two main issues: reinstatement of the death penalty and the rights

of jailed extremists. So far the debate has been notably unpolarized, observers say, in contrast to party reaction to the last terrorist assassination in July.

Under the strain of the Schleyer kidnapping, however, party cooperation might be unraveling. Opposition Christian Social Union leader Franz Josef Strauss is reported to be pulling away from the joint party responsibility that has prevailed until now between the Socialist and Conservative parties, the Christian Democrats and the Bavarian-based Christian Socialists.

The issue of the death penalty — now unconstitutional in West Germany — has been revived by some conservatives but is not a formal party proposal.

Restrictions proposed

Legal changes currently being proposed by the Christian Democrats and their junior partners, the Christian Socialists, include restrictions on lawyer-client contacts in the case of terrorists, segregation of convicted and suspected terrorists in prison, and a British solution to hunger strikes by jailed extremists. That means hunger strikers in jail would be offered food but would not be forced to accept nourishment. Before the Schleyer kidnapping, imprisoned left-wing extremists had been conducting a hunger strike, and guards had been feeding them forcibly. Many of the extremists

stopped their strike a few days before the abduction.

Conservatives stress that these measures would be hedged by numerous qualifications and would be for exceptional use against terrorists rather than general use against other criminals or suspects.

Likened to 1930s

The governing Social Democrats and Free Democrats share the conservatives' concern about the resurgence of political terrorism. Social Democratic leaders Willy Brandt and Herbert Wehner have compared the present time with the rampant right-wing political assassinations of the 1930s.

And the Social Democratic governor of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia also has called for annulment of special privileges — especially of group meetings — for sentenced terrorist suspects.

So far the government parties have given priority to beefing up police forces and their budgets rather than to new legal restrictions.

The anti-terrorist measures proposed by the opposition parties would allow surveillance of conversations between imprisoned terrorists and their defense lawyers. Proponents of this move say that a number of lawyers have conspired at further violence in their privileged meetings with their clients.

The opposition proposals also would reduce the evidence required for the arrest of terrorist suspects.

Ellis Island — entry to golden land

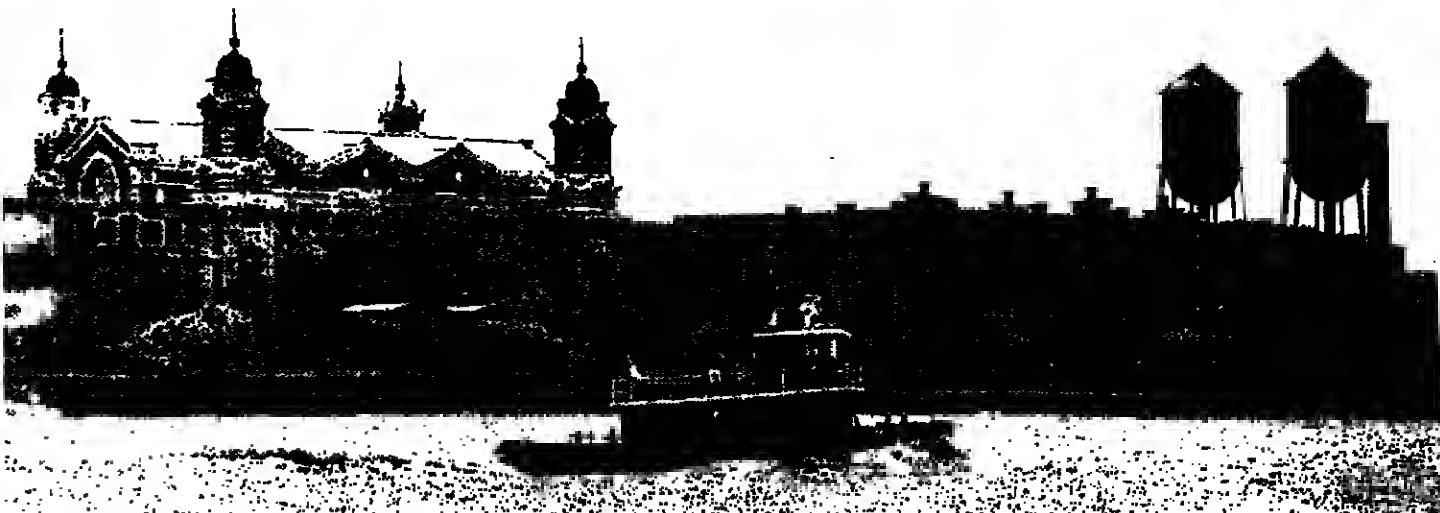
Some who passed recall their dreams

By Ward Morehouse III
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Sixty-nine years ago, under the trosted mist of the moonlight, Charles Angoff began "striking gold" in America.

That was when he and hundreds of fellow immigrants first heard the gentle lapping of New York harbor against Ellis Island, where some 12 million immigrants entered America from 1855 to 1954.

In 1908 the six-year-old from Minsk, Russia, found a different kind of "gold" than he had heard about so many times in bedtime stories.



By Sarah J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Ellis Island — where immigrants first touched America

"I was told as a boy that the streets of America were paved with gold," he said. "They were not paved with gold. They were paved with ideals, which is better than gold."

Dr. Angoff — now a respected author and

professor emeritus of English literature at Fairleigh Dickinson University in New Jersey — was one of six immigrant Americans recently honored for their business and civic accomplishments by the Restore Ellis Island Committee. The committee is trying to preserve for posterity some of the buildings on the 27-acre island — buildings that are slowly atrophying into the sea.

There weren't any gold nuggets on Ellis Island this time around either, but there was a brass band to greet the honored immigrants — and the brilliant sunlight did lend a golden glint to the instruments.

Dr. Peter Sammartino, chairman of the Restore Ellis Island Committee, wants to provide for Ellis Island what Ellis Island helped give him — a permanent home.

In 1974 Dr. Sammartino began an intensive lobbying effort to get Congress to appropriate money to check the deterioration on the island. Soon afterward Congress appropriated \$1.5 million to maintain and stabilize portions of the turreted Great Hall, a familiar harbor landmark here.

The federal money helped make the island's facilities safe enough for tourists, and this year marks the second spring and summer of guided tours.

Continued restoration hinges on whether another \$17 million, available to Ellis Island over the next five years under the Bicentennial Heritage Act of 1977, actually reaches the island. The National Park Service has earmarked the money for Ellis, but Park Service spokesmen say there is no tranched guarantee that a portion of the \$17 million won't be shifted to another project.

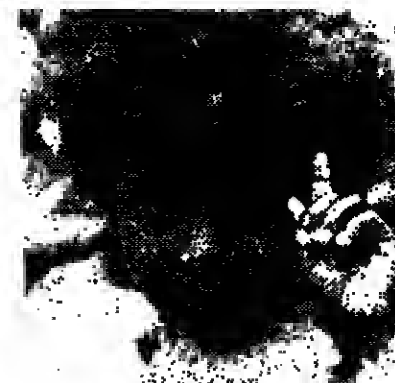
George Mardikian, another of those honored by the Restore Ellis Island Committee, reached Ellis from Armenia in 1922. He later established the famous Omar Khayyam Restaurant in San Francisco and became the owner of several radio stations.

Like Mr. Angoff, Mr. Mardikian thought gold lay on the ground for the picking. "All I had to do was to go around and pick up silver dollars and nuggets left by the miners," he said, recalling his thinking when he first came to Ellis Island. He said he searched for gold for eight days and then got a job.

Read this and act.



Froilan lives in the highlands of Guatemala in a one-room hut with dirt floors and no sanitary facilities. Labor there is so cheap that, for men like Froilan's father, hard work and long hours still mean a life of poverty. But now life is changing for Froilan.



Her name? We don't know. We found her wandering the streets of a large city in South America. Her mother is a beggar. What will become of this little girl? No one knows. In her country, she's just one of thousands shivering in poverty.

The world is full of children like these who desperately need someone to care, like the family who sponsors Froilan.

It costs them \$15 a month, and it gives Froilan so very much. Now he eats regularly. He goes to school. Froilan writes to his sponsors and they write to him. They share something very special.

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The economy: many ways to spell 'trouble'

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Economic Council chairman Charles L. Schultz and White House Press Secretary Jody Powell call it a "lull." Former Economic Council chairman Alan Greenspan mentions a "pause" and says the economy has hit a flat spot. Whatever it is, the current economic situation has almost immediate political consequences.

Among them:
- President Carter has promised black political leaders to do something about the startling unemployment figures of young blacks.

- The so-called "pause" in the economy has revived proposals for the government to provide a stimulus to consumer purchases.

- The row over Budget Director Herbert H. Lehman has reminded Washington that it was he, among other conservatives, who persuaded President Carter to abandon the proposed \$50 stimulus tax rebate.

- A continuing "vote of confidence" by the depressed stock market has revived White House discussion of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, designed to make the government the employer of last resort.

Black Caucus leader Parren J. Mitchell (D) of Maryland, led a Black Caucus congressional group of nine to an hour-long White House conference. There Mr. Carter pledged to make full employment a priority goal for his administration. The Humphrey-Hawkins bill was mentioned again for the first time in months: its goal is to reduce adult unemployment to 3 percent in 4 years.

Big cities bear the brunt of the unemployment problem. A fortnight ago the Labor Department released figures showing black unemployment at 14.5 percent — the second-highest rate since World War II, and more than twice that of whites. When teenagers are considered, black unemployment is 40.6 percent compared with 24.7 percent for white youths, and 17.4 percent overall.

This is a political alarm for a Democratic administration that won a close election with the aid of black votes. Outside economists have doubts about the economy. But no-



Carter and colleagues try to find ways to put life into a listless economy

body seems to know what to do in a worldwide combination of high energy prices, unemployment, and inflation. AFL-CIO leader George Meany is thundering at Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns to provide cheaper credit. Chairman Burns thinks that would start up inflation again. Lawrence Klein of the Wharton Business School, who attended a recent White House economic-strategy meeting, calls the economy "flailing."

Economic barometers indicate possible storms ahead. The

composite index of "leading indicators" is down. But there is a hopeful sign. Early in the administration President Carter arranged for a \$20 billion stimulus package over two years. Wall till that takes effect, says Courteney Slater, Commerce Department economic spokesman. It will begin to show results in a few weeks, she hopes.

It is likely that if the economy does not pick up soon, the proposed new tax-revision law will include stimulative tax cuts.

While hermit crabs crawl the walls, ecologists get the creeps

By Brad Kulekbrocker
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

The crabs are coming! The crabs are coming!

Hermit crabs, to be specific, are invading pet shops and department stores across the country — the hottest item since the "pet rock." It's a big money-maker for a handful of entrepreneurs who have jumped on the crabwagon.

But some zoologists warn the trend could be ecologically dangerous. And humane society officials fear that children who are given the crusty little critter could lose interest and abandon their pet as is often the case with turtles, baby chicks, and chomelons.

Hermit crabs, which live in the abandoned shells of other sea creatures, are not particularly new to tourist shops in Florida. But since this spring, when the Great American Crab Company was formed by two young men from Orlando, Florida, the crab boom has spread to some 500 department stores in 45 states.

The company is now selling 20,000 hermit crabs a week and expects to do even better when the U.S. Fishery Commission, which has not yet acted. Other companies are also getting into the act.

They're basically very active animals. They'll scurry around the rug and across the dining table," said one enthusiastic crab merchant. "The only time you might have a problem is if you squeeze them in the palm of your hand. They tend to pinch."

California Academy of Sciences zoologist Duane Chivers says pet hermit crabs "become quite tame to being picked up."

"I've had them as pets and they are very nice little animals," he says. "They are clown-like."

But Mr. Chivers calls the prices being charged "absolutely outrageous." Crabs cost from \$2 to \$4 up to \$8, depending on size. But crab-fanciers also are encouraged to buy a special terrarium (crabs will quickly nibble away regular terrarium plants), crushed coral to line



it, and chunks of coral for "landscaping." All that can bring the total to over \$15. Special "crab dinner" is also available at \$2 for 10 crabs, even though crabs are omnivorous and perfectly happy with table scraps. They especially like banana and

Some young people who are interested in pets are buying zoologists and hermit crabs, and that's a good thing, says Ann Brice of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "But our concern is that children will lose interest. They get up and forget about them and not take the care of them."

Perhaps more serious says zoologist Chivers, scientists "don't know about their ecological niche." Removing hermit crabs from their natural habitat, he warns, could affect an important link in the food chain: the scavenging done by crabs and the meat they provide for sea gulls and other animals.

A Great American Crab Company spokesman admits this was a factor in his firm's decision not to sell crabs from Florida where local stores have galloped up money. Instead, he said, "Our crabs come exclusively from Puerto Rico and Costa Rica," where there seems to be a surplus of crabs, at least for the moment.

Republicans find a 'new face'

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Sen. Howard Baker is the far-out-in-front choice of Republican leaders to carry the presidential banner in 1980, a new survey by The Christian Science Monitor discloses.

In a poll of 163 Republican state chairmen and national committeemen, and with 85 responding, the Senator from Tennessee was given a commanding lead in this very early assessment of who the Republicans are likely to turn to in their bid to unseat President Carter.

Next in line — bunched fairly closely together, but far back of Mr. Baker — were, in this order: Gov. Jim Thompson of Illinois; former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, former President Gerald R. Ford, and former Texas Gov. John Connally.

What came through clearly in the survey is this:

The party is inclined to look for a "new face" to challenge Mr. Carter.

While the top leaders in the poll have been on the political scene for quite a while, they were not final contenders in last year's race for the nomination. The party seems to be

ready to turn to leaders other than Mr. Ford or Mr. Reagan to head its effort to return to the White House.

In addition to the five top leaders, there was a sprinkling of support for the following: former CIA director George Bush; Kansas Sen. Robert Dole; Republican National Committee chairman Bill Brock; Illinois Sen. Charles Percy; former Treasury Secretary William E. Simon; Iowa Gov. Robert Ray; New York Rep. Jack Kemp; and Indiana Sen. Richard Lugar.

The response was fairly evenly divided among all geographical regions.

The same Republican leaders indicated in this survey that they thought President Carter has become "vulnerable" to defeat — that his actions on both the foreign and domestic fronts and, particularly, the controversy over Budget Director Bert Lance weakened him to the point where a GOP challenge might be successful.

Senator Baker is obviously well accepted among leaders whose ideology, in the main, is conservative or moderate-conservative.

The Senator himself has increased his public visibility in recent months by gaining the top leadership post among the Republican senators.



Will the Republicans swing with Baker in the next presidential election?

PALESTINIANS HAVE HUMAN RIGHTS TOO...

On July 29, a ten-member delegation of American lawyers from the National Lawyers Guild wound up a three-week fact finding trip to the Middle East. Their mission? To study the Arab-Israeli conflict and to conduct an investigation of Israeli practices in the occupied territories in the area of human rights.

Here are some excerpts from their press statement upon their return:

- * The National Lawyers Guild group confirmed charges by Amnesty International and the London Sunday Times that Israeli military interrogators frequently use torture to extract confessions.
- * No lawyer may be present until the questioning has ended... little evidence beyond a confession is required for conviction.
- * ...confessions are originally drafted in Hebrew (which most detainees do not know), and there is no appeal of the court's decision.
- * An Israeli lawyer, Leah Tsemel of Jerusalem, told the delegation that 90% of the convictions are based on confessions with little corroboration. Tsemel said that the "confessions" made by many of her clients read in language that no Palestinian would use.
- * One aspect of the Israeli policy of trying to convince West Bankers to evacuate is political repression enforced by military courts.
- * The National Lawyers Guild delegation was told by the Mayor of the West Bank city of Ramallah, that last April and May, for a period of 45 days, Jewish settlers went every night into a Palestinian village and fired shots, broke windows and door handles, and shouted obscenities at sleeping villagers, claiming the land is theirs and urging the villagers to leave. The Mayor said that Jewish settlers were accompanied by Israeli soldiers, who provided protection for them.
- * The Jewish settlements in the West Bank, which now number over 70, constitute a clear violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention on military occupation. The Israeli settlement policy is an attempt to "create facts" that will make it difficult to resolve the West Bank situation other than through its incorporation into Israel....The Israeli Government has backed settlement activity by providing funding and social services....
- * ...other Israeli policies directed at the Palestinians in the occupied territories include demolition of houses of persons suspected of resistance activity, confiscation of Palestinian land on trumped-up grounds of military security and force exiling of Palestinian community leaders.

[Excerpts from press release at National Lawyers Guild Press Conference, August 1, 1977]

"Before I came, I had never fully understood the U.N. Resolution that equated Zionism with racism, and I came here with an open mind to have personal access to the facts of the situation. When I saw things first hand I was totally overwhelmed by the way the Arabs are treated as inferior people. I didn't really understand institutional racism until I made this trip, although we have racism in the United States. Israel is built on an exclusive system, and the Arabs racially cannot qualify as equal citizens in the West Bank or in Israel in any area, including health, education, personal treatment and every other area."

ATTORNEY MALEA KIBLAN
A member of the National Lawyers Guild Group

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New York City primary: the real winner didn't even run

Gov. Carey manages to stop 'battlin' Bella and 'Beame machine'

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
After years of either Democratic machine politics or strongly liberal leadership, the people of this debt-ridden and crisis-ridden city appear to be shifting somewhat to the right and reaching out for fresh faces to guide them out of their multiple troubles.

Instead of choosing the traditional liberal wares of battlin' Bella Abzug or the "Beame machine" of incumbent Mayor Abraham Beame, Democratic voters in the primary election a fortnight ago thrust two conservative newcomers into the race for the Sept. 19 runoff. They are:

• U.S. Rep. Edward Koch, the man who can't wait to say "no" to the city's municipal unions, was the front-runner Sept. 8. With the aid of a TV commercial blitz, Mr. Koch has skillfully remolded his onetime ultraliberal image and 100 percent favorable rating by Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) into a new law-and-order, union-busting, cop-love-punishment-favoring "liberal with sanity" image.



Cuomo: viewed as 'great conciliator'



Koch: 'liberal with sanity' image

launched by Gov. Hugh Carey into the campaign to sink the Beame re-election attempt, came in second in the primary. With the biggest campaign treasure chest, Mr. Cuomo also used TV to considerable effect to replace his

unknown status with an appealing image of the middle-class man from the neighborhood grocery store next door.

If Mr. Cuomo wins the run-off, he will face two main rivals in the November elections:

State Sen. Roy M. Goodman, a party-hacked moderate who managed a wobbly win in the Republican primary; and former radio talk show host Barry Farber, the rambunctious right winger who lost the Republican nomination but will pop up again as the Conservative Party nominee.

If Mr. Koch wins the run-off, he will face Mr. Goodman, Mr. Farber, and for the third time, Mr. Cuomo. Governor Carey also managed to get Mr. Cuomo the Liberal nomination, thereby guaranteeing him a place on the November ballot.

In this heavily Democratic city it requires an unusual set of circumstances for the Democratic nominee not to eventually reach City Hall. All eyes, therefore, are on the head-to-head run-off between Mr. Cuomo and Mr. Koch.

But whoever comes out on top, there is one clear winner already: Governor Carey. He has succeeded in his avowed aim of stopping both Mayor Beame and Mrs. Abzug. Having either Mr. Cuomo or Mr. Koch in City Hall — both of whom have warm words for the Governor in one way or another — is likely to strengthen his own reelection campaign next year and help him consolidate control over the state Democratic apparatus.

There are several clear losers. Mayor Beame's lifetime career in city government has at last come to an end. "I've not let the city down," said the Mayor emotionally, in conceding defeat. But it was widely accepted that his longtime association with the city's travails both as Mayor and previously as controller, coupled with the Securities and Exchange Commission report accusing him of misleading investors in city bonds, that led to his downfall. Mayor Beame is the first incumbent to lose re-election in a quarter century.

Bella Abzug's devoted entourage was stunned at the flamboyant congresswoman's unexpected loss, coming not long after her defeat by Daniel Patrick Moynihan for the New York Senate seat. After leading the public opinion polls, she began to slump rapidly as other candidates became better known.

Mrs. Abzug also lost support in minority areas to the two minority candidates, Manhattan's black borough president Percy Sutton and Rep. Herman Badillo, a Puerto Rican.

Other clear losers in the primary race were the city's avowed minorities who failed to put one of their own candidates into the Democratic run-off despite a slightly better turnout than usual.

It was only mild compensation for blacks and Hispanics that they gained three more representatives on the still largely white 43-member City Council.

The big question now is where the disappointed supporters of Mayor Beame, Mrs. Abzug, Mr. Sutton, and Mr. Badillo will place their votes in the runoff. Both Mr. Koch and Mr. Cuomo are expected to ease gently toward the liberal side to try to gather the bulk of these voters.

Where Arabs and Jews are neighbors and friends

By Ward Morehouse III
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Far from the West Bank of the Jordan, far from the Golan Heights — but right next door in Brooklyn Heights, New York — Jews and Arabs are living together in harmony.

While the eyes of the world are on the hostilities in the Middle East, a mini-Mideast in Brooklyn called Cobble Hill is carefully nurturing an olive branch of friendship and community spirit.

This colorful 6-by-10-block area, filled with the aroma of olive oil and peppers and scum, is on a skin-thin strip of land and exotic spices, is home to one of New York's largest Muslim Arab enclaves. Cobble Hill also has a big Jewish population.

But there are no border clashes between these Jews and Arabs because there is no border separating them. The two groups, comprising many long-time American citizens as well as new immigrants, mingle together in Old World Arab bakeries, in restaurants serving shish kabab and rice, at community meetings, and in their homes.

Both distance and time — in some instances two whole generations have lived in this com-

try — have insulated these people from the problems of the Mideast.

But it's clear that Arab-Jewish relations would not be so warm here if it were not for the following:

• With increasing frequency, Cobble Hill Arabs and Jews together work toward community goals on the local planning board.

• Over the years, Jews have helped Arab immigrants "settle" in this new land in Brooklyn, and vice-versa.

• There appears to be no animosity between religious leaders in the local Muslim temple and Jewish synagogue.

• At the Cobble Hill Civic Association Arabs and Jews really work together," says Stanley Levenson, president of the Brooklyn Heights Synagogue.

"We shop by each other, we go to each other's homes. . . . We're the best of friends," said a Jewish woman who lives just off Atlantic Avenue, Cobble Hill's main artery.

Zaki Abda, Yemen's ambassador to the United Nations from 1962 to 1966, is a Muslim Arab who owns some apartment buildings in the Cobble Hill neighborhood. He says Arabs — Muslim and Christian — enjoy a "warm relationship" with each other.

"If someone was a friend here for 30 years

and there was a war in the Middle East, that friendship is not going to stop here," said the owner of Sohadi Import Company, an Atlantic Avenue Arabic retail food store.

Occasionally, however, camaraderie is strained, according to some Cobble Hill residents. People still cling to their roots when they are prodded. Said one Jewish lady: "If they come and ask for a donation for the Israeli people I give a donation. . . . I'm not religious but I know I'm Jewish."

But longtime Atlantic Avenue shopkeeper Elias Malka — he's been in business here since 1920 — has a saying he lives by: "Politics make you enemy." He won't discuss politics even with a visiting reporter.

In a recent issue of The Arabs, published here in New York, editor Sadah Mourad calls for an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict: "The lives of all peoples, of all nations are precious," he wrote. "It is much better to learn to live together in cooperation than to kill each other."

Here in Brooklyn, amid the smell of okra and shish kabab the friendly greetings at street corners and in homes, Arabs and Jews are for the most part "neighbors, friends," as Selma Abramowitz, a member of the local planning board, puts it.

Who does the washing up in a Soviet society?

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
In the Soviet Union, a Western-style debate: Just how much women's lib — and men's lib — is enough?

• Night after night in Kiev, one working wife comes home, calls for her slippers, sits down, and watches television — while her husband makes dinner, cares for their two small children, and does the housework.

Finally the husband, also a worker, wrote in a national weekly for advice. Included in the answer, just published here, is a sociologist's comment that his complaint is rather typical here today. . . .

• A wife in Gagra, near the Black Sea resort of Sochi, wrote an opposite complaint to another national newspaper recently: There are no bad wives, only bad husbands, she said. She went on to list a string of faults from neglecting to bathe.

• A husband in Brest, on the Polish border, suggests that working women (all but a few Soviet wives work) haven't the time or the energy to care for their families properly. Maybe we should free women from their freedom, he says.

Concern has been rising here in recent years that family life can suffer when both husband and wife work.

It is one of the Kremlin's proudest boasts that Soviet women have long been equal with men. Besides, the economy urgently needs working women. The country lost millions of men in pogroms and war from the 1930s to the early 1950s.

But Soviet families are only just beginning to have the kind of household gadgets that save time and drudgery. Daily food shopping remains a grind.

Shrillings still exist in kindergartens and nurseries for young children. And the boom of live-in grandmothers to help shop and care for children is never new. Only about one-fifth of

families now have them, figures indicate.

So a letter such as the one from Kiev to the latest edition of the Literary Gazette, the weekly of the National Writers Union, is not uncommon.

The letter — and the response — is headlined: Where do all the bad wives come from? The husband complained that his wife at 15 years has never liked feeding or washing their children, she is actively opposed to housework, so he is forced to do it, he reports. She ignores his complaints, saying she must have her own individuality and her own life.

In reply, sociologist G. Belkova advises him to "be more in answer the woman in your wife," since the wife has lost her real self because of egalitarianism.

On the larger issue of working wives in general, better education was needed at school.

There was a survey of between 80 and 100 girls aged fifteen in Moscow. While the girls thought respect for women was the most important (or second in line) quality for a man to

possess, respect for men was only the 13th or 14th quality a woman should have.

Letters on the same — and on the opposite — theme have been coming in to the National Communist Youth newspaper, Komsomolskaya Pravda.

Wrote one husband recently: It a bad man has an ideal woman, the ideal woman will become a bad wife.

Many letters call for mutual support in marriage, for gentleness, and for understanding of the problems that arise when both parents work all day and come home tired at night.

A number of Soviet wives have told Western friends here they long for the freedom to decide whether to work or to stay home with their small children.

The authorities here have decided to lengthen the time a mother can stay home after childbirth and still drive part of her salary. The current leave is 16 weeks on full pay. The idea is to extend part-pay until the child is a year old.

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U.S. still ahead in arms race

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Despite heavy defense spending, the Soviet Union still trails the United States by a wide margin in vital military areas like electronics, computers, aircraft, and missile technology.

Even so, Soviet military might — from conventional forces to advance nuclear

weapons — grow across-the-board during the past year, says U.S. experts.

Officials of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), in closed-door testimony recently released, attempted to add some perspective to recent Soviet military advances, which have been hotly debated here. The Soviet armed forces, they indicated, are neither an overpowered, 12-foot grizzly bear, nor a dainty, 2-foot

koala.

In spite of growing economic problems, the Soviets are maintaining an extremely high level of military spending, ranging from 11 to 15 percent of the nation's gross national product. That is about double the U.S. rate of defense spending.

Prodded by Sen. William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin to discuss some of the Soviets' own defense problems, DIA officials revealed the Russian

military does have some shortcomings:

• The newest Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) are probably more accurate than U.S. intelligence analysts previously believed, but they still are incapable of reliably knocking out hardened U.S. targets, such as missile silos.

• While U.S. missiles maintain a 100 percent readiness rate, Soviet ICBMs are kept at a very low rate of preparedness.

• The new Soviet T-72 tank is superior to the M-60 tank used by the U.S. Army since 1960; but the Soviet tank is inferior to the XM-1, the new American main battle tank that will be put into full production in 1979.

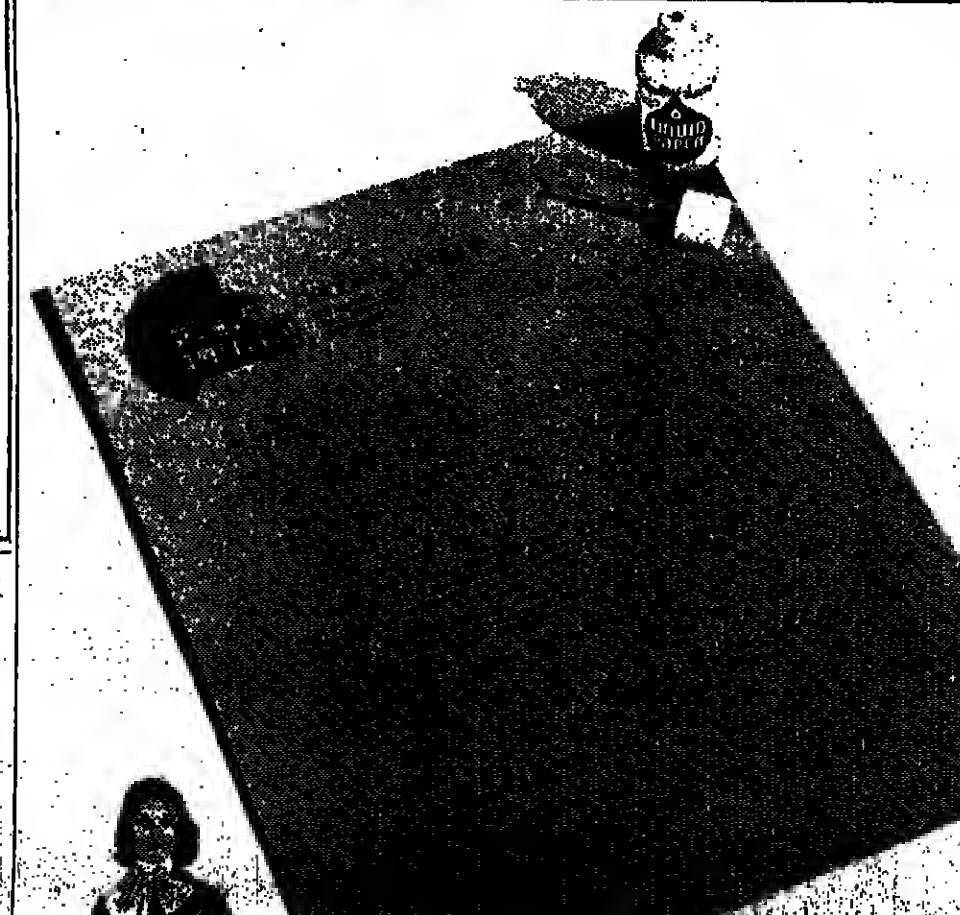
• Although the Soviets have more fighter aircraft in Europe, the United States has new fighters, such as the F-16 and F-18 that have a decided qualitative edge.

• Inefficiency is rife in the Soviet defense industry.

• While the Soviets have been rapidly building their naval forces, only one out of every six Soviet ships is kept in readiness at sea, compared to one in three for the United States.

• Though the United States keeps half, or about 20, of its strategic submarines on patrol, the Soviets have only 11 percent of their 83 missile submarines, many at them old-fashioned, an "slosh" at any Umo.

One of the greatest U.S. concerns about Soviet forces is the growing sophistication and numbers of its weapons.



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Soviet Union

Kremlin deals with dissidents

A heavier hand — but with an occasional velvet glove

By David K. Willis
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
A flexible combination of toughness and pragmatism marks the latest phase of the Kremlin's sustained crackdown on dissidents.

A flurry of at least 18 moves in the past two months, culminating in a lengthy top-level justification, an exit visa, and an arrest in recent days alone, seems to Western analysts here to add up to a pointed reminder to the Carter administration in particular and to the West in general.

President Carter and the upcoming international review of European security and human rights opening in Belgrade Oct. 4, are warned that dissidents are seen here not as fighters for freedom but simply as criminal offenders, akin to thieves and speculators.

The authorities are trying to deprive the battered band of surviving dissidents of more leadership and maneuvering room.

And they seem to be trying to remove obvious causes for Western complaint by selectively granting exit visas in cases where the gain might outweigh the loss.

Pressure still on

There has been no letup, comments one Western source. The pressure is still there. But the tactics are varied.

At the same time, Pravda on Sept. 13 printed a new and strong attack on black propaganda, which explicitly linked the Voice of America

with Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, the BBC, and West German and Swedish radio broadcasts to the Soviet Union as subversive and hostile.

The continuing tough line against dissidents is shown in:

- The detention and apparent arrest of well-known artist Oskar Rabin. His son told newsmen on Sept. 13 that the seizure the day before was a mystery but that his father now faced vagrancy charges.

- More preparations for the pending trials of dissident leaders Anatoly Shtcharansky, Yuri Orlov, and Alexander Ginzburg (Mr. Shtcharansky has been defended against a Soviet charge of aiding the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency by Mr. Carter himself).

- A recent refusal to renowned scientist Benjamin Levich, the highest-ranking Soviet Jew ever to seek to emigrate.

- Police and KGB action against Baptist congregations in three separate cities, clomoxed by several hours of struggle in Bryansk, 220 miles southwest of Moscow.

- An unusually explicit speech by KGB chief Yuri Andropov on Sept. 8, which Western analysts admittive to comb for its revealing, top-level justification and analysis of Soviet attitudes toward dissidents.

Dissidents noted

With Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev also on the dais, Mr. Andropov addressed a nationally televised public meeting. The Soviet Union still contained small numbers of dissidents, he said,

just as there are thieves, bribe-takers, speculators, and other criminal offenders.

Privileged applause greeted a statement that both criminals and dissidents must be punished in full accord with Soviet legislation. He added that dissidents received payment little different from the way imperialist services pay their agents. But those citizens who did not break the law had nothing to fear, since the KGB and police were staffed by men of moral purity and loyalty to duty, he said.

Simultaneously, the Kremlin has shown these signs of pragmatism:

- It told one noted dissident Sept. 12 — Valentin Turchin, head of the unofficial Moscow branch of Amnesty International — that he could emigrate. Mr. Turchin said he had been given one month to leave, with his family. He intends to teach mathematics at Columbia University in New York.

More visas granted

It has allowed other figures, such as youth mathematician Grigori Chudnovsky and mime artist Boris Amaratov to leave. It has given exit visas to the stepdaughter of the most prominent dissident of them all, 1975 Nobel Peace Prize winner Dr. Andrei Sakharov. It has given a 60-day pass to Dr. Sakharov's wife Yelena, for an eye operation in Italy.

Meanwhile, former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, activist Tanya Khodorovich, and others try to keep alive the work of the human rights monitoring committee founded by Dr. Orlov last year. And a committee to protest the use

of psychiatric methods against dissidents appealed for support to the recent international psychiatric conference in Honolulu.

Spies among Jewish refugees

Tel Aviv, Israel
The Soviet KGB (secret police) pleaded aples among Jews emigrating to Israel to make it easy for them to slip into the United States later on, according to the newspaper Yedioth Aharonoth.

The disclosure came after Israeli authorities lifted a ban on publication of the case of Soviet cultural attaché Nikolai Noskov, who was expelled to 1963.

Noskov, a KGB officer, controlled a number of agents, including an unidentified Jewish youth from Lillibauis who was sent to Israel via Poland and ordered to live quietly and learn English as preparation for his U.S. stay, the paper said.

The youth met Noskov 15 times in public parks in and around Tel Aviv and passed on information about Russian émigré groups active in Israel, according to Yedioth.

He was captured in 1963 and released in 1968, but news of the incident and the KGB plan to establish Russian Jews in Israel before transferring them to the United States was released only today.

Exposing a wrong costs worker his job

By Tom Miller
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra
Three months ago, and for 13 years before that, Noel Latham was a mechanic employed by the City of Broken Hill, a large and heavily unionized mining community in western New South Wales.

He was a member of the Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union.

One day last May, Mr. Latham saw a fellow worker deliberately fail to carry out an assignment. He thought the matter was important, so he reported it. The other worker was suspended.

At this point, however, Mr. Latham's story takes an unexpected turn. His fellow workers went on strike over the matter. They allegedly tried to run him out of town. But he stayed on.

Twelve unions in Broken Hill combine to form what is called the Barrier Industrial Council (BIC). The BIC fined Mr. Latham \$50 for insubordination. He refused to pay.

His union declared him no longer a member.

The BIC then warned the Broken Hill City Council that unless it fired Mr. Latham, all

union members employed by the city would strike. Feeling caught between a matter of conscience and the need to keep the city running, the mayor and eight aldermen resigned. So the state government appointed an administrator to run Broken Hill.

The administrator first suspended and then fired Mr. Latham. Undeterred, he took the administrator to court, alleging wrongful dismissal. The court, however, found that the administrator was entitled to dismiss him with or without reason.

Still he refused to pay the union fine and even applied to rejoin. He was refused on the grounds that he was a "bad character." Union labor stopped delivering his mail and providing other services. He received threats to his life.

Mr. Latham is still fighting. His legal expenses are estimated to be upward of \$100,000 (about \$89,000 U.S.), but he has gone to appeals court over the first court's judgment, to a federal court to be remitted to the union, and to the state supreme court, alleging conspiracy by the union and the BIC.

Mr. Latham's case is stirring the consciences of some people in a country where the underdog always has had a special status and

where unemployment is 5.4 percent of the work force and still increasing.

Unemployment particularly is beginning to erode the confidence of the unions, built up over 30 years of nearly full employment and national affluence, that they can virtually dictate employment terms in government, industry, and the courts.

In Queensland and Western Australia, for example, union members recently have been taken to court over intimidatory actions. Australia has a long history of labor intimidation, but the victims rarely have been willing to come forward and testify in a court of law.

At the same time, the federal supreme court, or High Court of Australia as it is properly known, is hearing a challenge to compulsory union membership in a large corporation, Unroyal. The case is being presented by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and former Liberal Party leader, R. M. (Bill) Snedden.

Whatever way the court decision goes, it is likely to have enormous repercussions.

Robert Hawke, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, claims that the federal government wants "blood in the streets."

The government counters that it wants to ensure the observance of labor laws. It has drafted some tough legislation to that end.

It is generally acknowledged here that inflated wages, inefficient industry, and frequent strikes have helped price Australia out of important overseas markets and encouraged high tariff protection measures — something the government's own Industries Assistance Commission has attacked.

The commission has just come out strongly against subsidies to the footwear, textile, and clothing industries. It claims that every person employed in the footwear industry is subsidized annually to the tune of \$5,000 (about \$4,080 U.S.).

A report is not likely to be accepted in full by the government, but it was an embarrassing piece of baggage for Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser to have to take along when he met with his counterparts in the Association of South-east Asian Nations recently.

Observers say some restructuring of Australian industry is essential if the country is to recover its international trading position. The question is, will the unions accept it sitting down?

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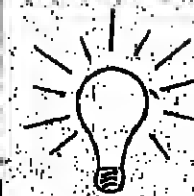
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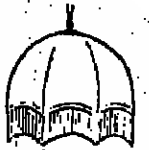
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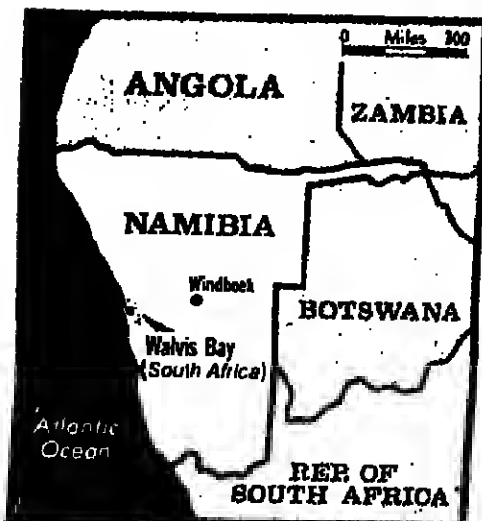
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Africa

Namibia independence issue quiets down



By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
An unwanted quiet once more has settled around the issue of independence for Namibia (South-West Africa) after two recent political flare-ups.

The speed with which the South African plan for Namibia's future was shoved back under the international diplomatic carpet suggests hope is still high, and Western pressure still intense, for a solution of the problem.

For example, a coming visit by representatives for five Western powers, the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany, and France, led by American Donald McHenry, has not been called off.

For two years now there has been an effort by South Africa to move Namibia from South African control to independence — initially, by the Turnhalle plan, which was rejected internationally, and currently by secret diplomacy, which eventually may involve the main black liberation movement, SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization) in elections.

Invitation reported

Two issues cropped up recently causing well-publicized outbursts on the local scene and threatening the delicate diplomacy going on.

The first was a report that the new South African-appointed administrator for Namibia, Justice Martinus Steyn, had invited the head of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, to come to Namibia for talks and that Mr. Steyn would guarantee safe conduct for him.

That report drew fire from South African Prime Minister John Vorster, who said if the Security Council decided to condemn South Africa over Walvis Bay, he would cut off Namibian diplomacy with the five Western powers.

The Walvis Bay flare-up was squelched temporarily when it was clarified that the Council for Namibia had no authority to call a Security Council meeting and the Western powers denied they had approved the idea.

Position is fluid

Subsequently, it became clear that the South African position is more fluid than Mr. Vorster's stand would indicate.

The white chairman of the Turnhalle bloc in Namibia, Dirk Mudge, said he hopes South Africa eventually will give up Walvis Bay to Namibia. Then, the next day, South African Foreign Minister R. F. Botha said South Africa was prepared to negotiate Walvis Bay's status with the eventual elected government of Namibia.

Also the proposal of making Walvis Bay a

free port similar to Hong Kong has cropped up again in press reports.

Thus the Namibia issue has been restored to its behind-the-scenes fluidity. And the fundamental problem over the territory — the presence of South African troops on Namibian soil (there is an important desert training base near Walvis Bay) — remains to be solved.

Mr. Nujoma slashed back at the reported offer, saying Namibia was his own country and he did not have to be invited to go there. Mr. Steyn later reports said he had been misinterpreted by the press, that he had not extended an invitation but had said safe conduct would be guaranteed for Mr. Nujoma, whose

SWAPO guerrillas are fighting South African troops along Namibia's northern border.

The second threat to the fragile Namibia diplomacy concerned Walvis Bay, the only viable port on the coastline of Namibia. Walvis Bay is legally recognized as belonging to South Africa — unlike Namibia itself, which is considered by the United Nations to be illegally ruled, under an expired League of Nations mandate, by South Africa.

The Walvis Bay threat was sparked off by press reports that the United Nations Council for Namibia had called a Security Council debate on the "annexation by South Africa of Walvis Bay."



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Amin aide tells tale of horror

By Arthur Unger
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Ugandan President Idi

Amin aide told the United States charged Mr. Amin took "five or six million dollars" when he went to New York to address the UN General Assembly "to pay off certain people in the black man."

Mr. Kyemba also charged that Mr. Amin took "five or six million dollars" when he went to New York to address the UN General Assembly "to pay off certain people in the black man."

Mr. Kyemba also charged that Mr. Amin took "five or six million dollars" when he went to New York to address the UN General Assembly "to pay off certain people in the black man."

we have heard and certainly everything you have said."

Responded Mr. Kyemba: "The 11 million Ugandans cannot accept that by the black journalists, enjoying their free ride to Kampala

Africa

Whites are anxious — but not to read the newspaper

Political and military
leaders help induce
siege mentality

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
A new wave of defensiveness, even a siege mentality, is sweeping over South Africa — with the help of the country's politicians and military men.

Almost every day the newspapers bring fresh reports likely to cause growing concern for the average white South African.

As the Johannesburg Sunday Times columnist Stephen Mulholland said, recent leaders' statements "have the effect of reducing confidence, already at an extremely low ebb."

Whether or not the new wave is calculated to rally white support behind the ruling National Party — which is holding its annual party caucuses around the country — the effect is to make whites feel more beleaguered than they actually are.

Here are examples of the new wave, cov-

ering only the past week:

'Economy of survival'

• Foreign Minister B. F. Botha warned that the government was bracing itself against new attempts to isolate South Africa from the world.

• Defense Chief Magnus Malan warned that South Africa must prepare an "economy of survival." He also said that the world arms boycott of South Africa was now total. (France, hitherto a holdout, is now finally applying weapons sanctions.) "We will therefore have to defend ourselves totally and that is exactly what we are going to do," he said.

• Minister of Economic Affairs Chris Heunis admitted what many people have known for a long time: The government is stockpiling strategic materials such as oil. The oil, which reportedly is being stored in defunct munitions, would be used if world economic sanctions are applied to South Africa as part of concerted international pressure to get the country to change its system of apartheid or legalized segregation.

• South African President Nico Diedericks announced that the government was considering the introduction of compulsory military training for coloreds (people for mixed race).

Besides these disturbing statements from officials, the average white South African also is being almost daily bombarded with alarming facts.

• The visible increase in the number of beggars in Johannesburg streets reflects statistics released by Market Research Africa recently that about 200,000 adult Africans are out of work in the area. That would make black unemployment around Johannesburg at least 18 percent of the work force.

• Unrest bubbles on in the black township of Soweto, with about 700 high school teachers threatening mass resignation. The threat has run into hitches because the teachers have started to wonder how to feed their families if they quit work.

• A further increase in the cost of electricity due next year will mean the cost will have gone up by about 85 percent in only 20 months. Also, plans to electrify Soweto are in trouble, because the government wants blacks to pay back rather quickly the investment that would be required. Most of them could not afford to do so.

Pressures on South Africa

Amidst these issues, external pressure on South Africa over the neighboring states of

Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa) continues. Unless these states are moved to internationally acceptable black rule soon, Western pressure on South Africa is likely to increase.

According to veteran South African correspondent Stanley Uys, writing from London for the Rand Daily Mail, the point of the latest Anglo-American initiative on Rhodesia is that the West essentially has given up on trying to move Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to turn his country over to black rule. The issue has been moved to United Nations purview.

In other words, the United States is serving notice, Mr. Uys wrote, that the West is lining up on the side of the blacks in Africa. Whites will not be saved by the West just because their skins are white, is the new stance.

(A black leader in Soweto told this reporter that the United States now is supporting the blacks in South Africa and is asking them what the U.S. can do for them.)

Mr. Uys said, "Just as the West, in a sense, has cast its vote on the side of black Africa, so South Africa, in a sense, has cast its vote on the side of Mr. Smith's Rhodesia."

Of United Nations involvement he said, "Where this slippery slope will end is anybody's guess."



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Middle East

Soviet ties with Israel?

By Jason Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem
The Soviet Union appears to be carefully setting the stage for resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel by inviting business, scientific, and cultural delegations from the Jewish state to participate in international meetings convened in the U.S.S.R.

Vivid evidence of this can be seen in the nomination of the first governmental-level group of Israelis to go in a Soviet city since the Kremlin severed its diplomatic relations with Israel 10 years ago on the outbreak of the six-day war.

The Interior Ministry's director-general, Haim Kuberky, will head a delegation composed of a prominent ecologist, a well-known naturalist, and two officials of the Foreign Ministry.

A UN Economic, Social, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) conference on education for ecology to be held in Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia, is the occasion. The party opens Oct. 14 and ends Oct. 28.

Meanwhile, two top Israeli business executives, Mordechai Maklef and Uri Zur, directors of major chemical and manufacturing industries respectively, were due in Moscow Sept. 12 to attend a session of the UN-sponsored Economic Conference for Europe.

These activities are taking place in a background of unusual cordiality in other bilateral spheres.

These include the presence in Israel for the first time since the U.S.S.R. broke with Israel (and the simultaneous departure of all the Communist-bloc states except Romania) of an official delegation from Bulgaria. The emissaries came here to celebrate the Bulgarian national day with Bulgarian Jews who settled in Israel shortly after the state was founded.

For the past fortnight, Israeli publishers have been exhibiting in the Moscow Book Fair, the first time they have been represented in this event since Moscow cut its diplomatic ties with Israel.

According to the book and printing center of the Israel Export Institute, about 500 to 600 printed books are on display, including works in

Hebrew, Yiddish, Arabic, English, and Russian. Prime Minister Menachem Begin's "The Revolt," a memoir of his prestatehood career as commander of the anti-British underground in Palestine, reportedly is one of the books being exhibited.

The Israeli news media saw considerable significance that a representative of the Book Publishers Association of Israel was invited to sit on the dais along with colleagues from all over the world when the book fair opened.

Speculation that the Soviets may soon end their cold war with Israel feeds on the recent series of rebuffs sustained by the Kremlin in the Arab world.

Egypt, saddled with enormous economic debts to the Russians stemming from the pre-1973 era of Soviet-Egyptian cooperation, not only abrogated its friendship treaty in Moscow but also declared its intention to repay nonmilitary obligations only.

With conservative Saudi Arabia yielding its financial might to woo formerly pro-Soviet Somalia and even Marxist South Yemen being tempted away from the So-

viet fold, the Kremlin may feel safe in counterbalancing the right-wing Arabs by re-opening its embassy in Israel. Another Soviet motive could be a wish to broaden the parameters of Russian diplomacy, especially if the Geneva conference on Middle East peace eventually is reconvened, by having normal relations with all the parties — the Israelis as well as the Arabs. The Soviets are co-chairmen of the Geneva parity, along with the Americans.

One possibility is that Mr. Begin told the groundwork for a rapprochement during his official visit to Communist Romania last month. Newsmen have been wondering where Mr. Begin was during a two-hour interval in Bucharest, and some found it difficult to believe his simple explanation — that he was taking a nap.

There is a degree of righting the international balance here, too. Some observers have detected a definite tilt toward the Arab side in the Carter administration's Middle East policy. A logical consequence, therefore, would be a reorientation of Soviet policy toward Israel.

Israeli Orthodox Jews want 'liberal' Jews reconverted

By Jason Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem
If Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin pays the political debt he owes the Orthodox Jewish parties in his coalition government, the result could be a grave theological split in world Jewry that might weaken overseas support for the Jewish state.

This was the message brought to the Israeli leader recently by a distinguished delegation of American-Jewish clergymen who came here to lobby against a proposed amendment to Israel's unique Law of Return — legislation that grants every Jew the right to emigrate to this country and obtain Israeli citizenship.

The ultra Orthodox Agudat Israel Party, whose parliamentary support gave Mr. Begin the slim majority on which his government is based, joined the new coalition on a pledge that the immigration law would be changed.

If this happens in accordance with Agudat Israel's wishes, converts to Judaism who adopted the Jewish faith under the negis of Conservative or Reform rabbis would have to undergo an Orthodox conversion here.

According to Rabbi Stanley Rabinovitz, president of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, a Conservative body, this is tantamount to denying the status of non-Orthodox rabbis as bona fide Jewish spiritual leaders.

"The amendment is not aimed at the convert," Rabbi Rabinovitz said, "but at us." He explained that the Orthodox "reconversion" is usually a formality and that the Israeli religious establishment tries to encourage converted newcomers to stay.

Among the points raised by the eight-member rabbinical delegation in its two sessions with Mr. Begin was that more than two-thirds of the American Jewish community subscribes to Conservative or Reform Judaism.

"The vast majority of religious functions in the United States and Canada," including marriage and conversion, are performed by non-Orthodox rabbis," the delegation said.

This means that if Israel's Orthodox political parties succeed in amending the law to make conversions valid only if they are in accordance with the Halacha (Orthodox rabbinical law), Israel would create "the paradox of converts to Judaism [abroad] being disqualified from membership in the Jewish people upon entering the Jewish state."

A statement issued by the delegation said such a situation "is contrary to the Law of Return's fundamental purpose."

Although Mr. Begin has refrained from public comment on the issue, informed quarters believe he was not convinced by the Conservative and Reform rabbis' arguments.

If that is the case, neither he personally nor the leadership of his Likud Party would stand in the Orthodox way if the amendment is put up for a vote in the Knesset (parliament) when the house reconvenes in the fall.

"The proposed amendment would represent an intervention by the Knesset, a secular body which contains non-Jews, in the affairs of Jewish religious movements outside Israel," the American-Jewish rabbis' statement said.

Women of Iran

From veil to blue jeans

By Helena Cohen
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tehran, Iran
At vocational training centers throughout this predominantly Islamic country, young women are learning such untraditional skills as phone and auto repairs and home appliance maintenance.

"There is such a shortage of labor in the country that no one has the luxury of being able to discriminate against the girls," says Mahmud Afkhami, the highly articulate secretary-general of the Women's Organization of Iran (WOI). "If someone needs an engineer, and a woman engineer turns up, then they're only too grateful to her."

Mrs. Afkhami could herself be an example of equality of opportunity — since 1978 she has been a minister of state in her own right. She stresses she is not really a minister of women's affairs. "Through my office I get used to a clearinghouse for women's reforms, and a center for reviewing the impact on women of any other legislation that is being considered."

To help the women's organization in its work, there are nuclei in several of the ministries responsible for studying the effects of new ministerial programs on women's lives.

"I do not see how we could have any legislation to do with agriculture, or cooperatives, or even mines and industries that would not have some effect," explains Mrs. Afkhami. "And since the relevant minister is always the head of such a nucleus, we hope that he [or she] will in future consider himself responsible for this — not just to leave it to a specific group like the WOI."

Iran's 18 million women have come a long way since their floor-length cotton veil officially was abolished in 1935. Some veils are still to be seen, even in the capital, but these days they are likely to be worn over fashionable blue jeans, or grabbed on tightly by a youngster rushing to her classes.

Middle East



Veils linger despite official ban

rush towards industrialization. We wanted to give such women at least a semi-independence.

"After all, we may have radically changed our divorce laws to a nearly egalitarian situation, but what women are going to initiate a divorce if she can't support herself?"

No doubt the pioneering Iranian girls now earning \$30 a day after graduating from a WOI-sponsored bricklaying course would agree.

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from page 1

*Moscow tells Eurocommunists: violence inevitable

Widling? It matters as long as Moscow insists that the development of revolutionary situations follows certain obligatory laws, and that only the Kremlin's interpretation of these laws is correct.

The Communist leaders of France and Italy may thumb their noses at the Kremlin, but as long as they continue to insist on their membership of what they call the international Communist movement, Moscow can call them to account for departing from the laws of history that gave the movement its being.

Anyone inclined to dismiss the polemics about these laws as an much ideological rubbish need only recall the political battles that have raged on just such issues between Moscow on the one hand and Mao's China and Tito's Yugoslavia on the other.

Significance stressed

Recent discussions in the Soviet press strongly emphasize the practical significance these ideological issues have for the policies being pursued by the Communist parties. The Eurocommunist parties are rarely identified by name in these polemical articles which use a time-honored communist debating code based on the events surrounding the Russian October Revolution of 1917.

The experience of the October revolution is exceptionally relevant now, said the Journal of Party History, for it demonstrated the basic laws of revolution. Other revolutions since then have proved the historical inevitability of this pattern and the Communists of all countries, as Brezhnev has said, proceed in their struggle

from the general laws that govern the development of revolution. All countries, as Lenin said, inevitably will have to do as Russia did on some quite important aspects of the proletarian revolution.

Viewpoints challenged

As is usual in Communist polemics the party journal wants to have its cake and to eat it. On the one hand it disputes the view that it ascribes to bourgeois propaganda — that Communists regard armed risings and civil war as the only way to remake society. But, of course, there are other forms of violence than armed risings and civil war, so it concedes one cannot imagine the peaceful development of revolution without revolutionary struggle.

The progressive classes are, it says, compelled to resort to violence to destroy the out-dated system and to overthrow the exploiting classes that rule under this system. There have been no unopposed revolutions in history, it claims. Counterrevolution, it notes, has always been the fellow-traveler of revolution; and it cites such interesting examples as Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Italian and French Communists may disagree with the Soviet view of what happened in Hungary and Czechoslovakia and they have said so. But they have been curiously silent about the recent spate of articles in which the Kremlin lays down the laws of revolutionary struggle. They are afraid of getting into a public argument with the Kremlin. The polemics might remind the electorate that the Eurocommunists still subscribe to the general

laws that might compel them to return to the violence they once espoused.

Moscow no longer demands that they publicly renounce the peaceful path in power for it recognizes the political usefulness of their new slogans. The orientation toward peaceful forms helps the influence of Communist parties to grow among the masses, it concedes. But such orientation may be effective only if it does not dull the revolutionary vigilance of the proletariat, for ultimately, the journal insists, there is bound to be a fight. The practice of revolutionary struggle, it says, has shown the necessity — and even the inevitability — of replacing peaceful forms with armed forms of struggle.

If the bourgeoisie puts up an obdurate resistance with arms in hand — which the article repeatedly insists the bourgeoisie always does and always will do — Eurocommunists may maintain until they are blue in the face that they don't want to use violence. Their intentions may be sincere but this is really irrelevant to Moscow's argument, which maintains that they will be driven to violence willingly or not.

As Marxists they should readily understand the Moscow view that it is not their subjective wishes that count but the objective laws of history.

In the same way Eurocommunists may maintain that they will respect the pluralism of the political system, tolerate other parties, and quietly give up ministerial posts and go into opposition if they are voted out of power. But again Moscow makes it clear that the laws of revolution say otherwise.

A multi-party system is not excluded, says the party history journal which accepts the possibility that many parties may exist during the transition to socialism — but only during the transition. It has nothing to say about the multi-party system once socialism proper is attained for that would be a contradiction of terms.

Question of attitude

During the transition itself the Communists' position on the question of a multi-party system should depend, it says, on concrete conditions — such as the attitude of the non-Communist parties to the construction of socialism. What this means is that if the non-Communist parties accept the Communist formula for the construction of socialism, they should be allowed to continue a nominal existence without political rights — as has happened in Eastern Europe but not otherwise.

It is Henry Kissinger who used to argue that, regardless of what the Eurocommunists say about their intentions, the logic of their ideology is bound in the end to make them follow the previous patterns of Marxist behavior. With a great show of indignation they claimed his view was malevolent slander. But Moscow now has been saying much the same kind of thing in different words for some weeks past. The Eurocommunists pretend not to hear but however they reply they are bound to suffer politically and if they say nothing their adversaries at home will make political capital of their silence. Moscow has left them in a pretty fix.

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from page 1

*Steve Biko: unprinted words live in black S. Africa

looking other rounded, almost treeless hills with simple houses set on them. Mr. Biko had been banished to a rural, tribal area to keep him quiet, but he and his friends had built this clinic, and it was known across South Africa as a symbol of proud self-help.

King William's Town became the center of the black consciousness movement, although it is far away from Soweto, the black township near Johannesburg which has become a catchword for black protest against South Africa's system of apartheid or legalized segregation of the races.

The traffic to King William's Town, both national and international, was heavy. Most of the visitors went to the light yellow clinic on the hill — "our own territory," Mr. Biko called it. "We can talk completely freely on our territory," he said.

And he talked so clearly at our short meeting. "If the white power structure wants to see any peaceful change they must realize the black is not repudiated not going to accept separate development [apartheid]. The last chance for peaceful change is to accept the honesty of blacks in their quest for peaceful change."

"The white power structure must recognize the ANC and the PAC [the African National Congress and Pan African Congress, black na-

tionalist organizations outlawed in the early 1960s]. Short of that there will be conflict," he said.

Mr. Biko predicted that more violent conflict is coming between blacks and the authorities. He said the main target of the Black People's Convention, of which he was honorary president, must be to promote "an arrest of the escalation of conflict. All we can do is to minimize the conflict," he said.

Commentary

"The forces of change will define themselves in the next five years," he added.

He talked dispassionately of the ruling white Afrikaner. He was fluent in Afrikaans and was expecting next year to receive a law degree from the University of South Africa. In the back seat of his car was a textbook in Afrikaans, used for his correspondence law course.

"All studies say that, on the whole, Afrikaners will follow their leaders," he said. He questioned the government's "anti-American campaign which has been going on for the last four months."

"Why?" he asked. "There is no reason for it except it is thought it will blunt the edge of

American policy [inward the South African system]," he said.

"I don't believe in their Kragdadahet [toughness in the extreme]," he added. "I think it is being stage-managed. They are moving up a cul-de-sac. They are creating bogey men."

Here was a man, who without emotion, could articulate the broad South African power structure for an American journalist. And there was a man who bought meat for his neighbor.

His words, which have inspired a sense of dignity in South Africa's youth, cannot be published in South Africa. But they and his demeanor are well-known — so well-known that the world has not repeated not heard the last of Mr. Biko and what he stands for.

A new outburst of black fury against the system of apartheid or racial segregation could come with Mr. Biko's funeral, which will probably be held Sept. 25 in King William's Town.

If police try to regulate the people who show up, there could be violence, sources say. Me-

morial services will be held throughout the country.

Mr. Biko is the 44th person to die while in police hands during detention under security laws. He is the 20th to have died since March, 1976. Justice Minister Kruger said Mr. Biko died because he went on a hunger strike on Sept. 5.

Mr. Biko's death is likely to unite active blacks as no other issue would, according to one longtime observer of the black community.

Certainly the deepest effect will be on the students and other young people who are Mr. Biko's followers. The youthful Mr. Biko had mass appeal among the 15- to 25-year-olds. And given the high birth rate in South Africa, "That's where the guts of the protest are," said this observer.

The instant outpouring of emotion was evident in a spontaneous prayer service held in Johannesburg in the office building where the South African Council of Churches and the Christian Institute are located. About 250 people showed up only two hours after the news of the death became known. The 250 included many students from Soweto who were in the city.

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Afrikaners braced for the fight

In South
defend their

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Pretoria, South Africa

The Afrikaner nation of South Africa is bracing for its life.

The 2½ million Afrikaans-speaking whites, who have had a virtual monopoly of political power here since 1948 are looking in the next stages of a challenge from the country's 10 million blacks — and at this point they see it as an all-or-nothing fight to the finish. At stake is political power in South Africa. The Afrikaners want to keep it, the blacks to wrest it from them.

In the opulent suburbs of Johannesburg, Cape Town, or Durban, white South Africans live largely insulated from what is going on (or being hatched) in the sharpening confrontation. But Afrikaner leaders — from Prime Minister John Vorster to Gerrit Viljoen, Rector of the Afrikaans University in Johannesburg — make it unequivocally clear in conversation that their overriding concern is to safeguard and preserve the Afrikaans-speaking nation, its identity, and its culture, in the face of impending challenge.

To this end, Professor Viljoen told a writer, Afrikaners would fight with anything they had. They would go down fighting, but they lost they would rather accept subordination under their conqueror, preserving their identity and culture rather than go into diaspora (i.e. scatter abroad). If victorious blacks gave us a homeland, he said, yes that would be acceptable. But it was obvious, of course, from the way Professor Viljoen said this that Afrikaners would fight to the bitter end to try to avoid any Afrikaner homeland on black terms.

Broederbond remains powerful

Yet these words from him have special meaning. In addition to being Rector of the massive new Afrikaans University, Professor Viljoen is reputed to be head of the Broederbond. This is a secret Afrikaner society, originally established by a thinking elite as an organization to help keep Afrikaners alive during the days of British ascendancy and to prepare the day for a true Afrikaner republic. It is as powerful and influential behind the scenes in government and Afrikaner politics as it ever was.

Professor Viljoen's use of the word "diaspora" evokes the analogy of the Jews and their scattering for centuries throughout the world until their ingathering in Israel. In many ways, he said, indeed, there are many similarities between the two peoples. Each treasures its identity. Each turns to the Scriptures to buttress and underpin its identity. Each finds inspiration and renewed determination in recollection of past sufferings. And each today sees itself isolated and threatened by implacably hostile forces with little sympathy or support from the outside world. (A distinguished South African of Jewish background confirmed the similarities.)

There is poignancy in the position of the Afrikaners. Their ancestors in Africa, the original Dutch settlers at the Cape of Good Hope, first established themselves there within a few years of the Pilgrim Fathers' landing in New



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer
Afrikaner students at University of Pretoria

Fall Fashion

WHAT'S INSIDE?

- ★ THE NEW DRESS
- ★ THE ANNIE HALL HAT
- ★ THE INGENIOUS EXTRAS
- ★ THE UPDATED CLASSICS

Spotlight on softer silhouette

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Time for the new fall upsides in the continuing fashion story has arrived. Will the plot run smoothly? Or will surprises be sprung?

Not to worry. No cliff-hangers appear to be in prospect — not that excitement of a sort is lacking in the series of styles that are now making their way into the stores.

Clothes will be fuller. Fabrics will be lighter and, if possible, softer. Items will be longer, but not appreciably so. Skirts will move with the rippling action of pleats and with the gentle flare that falls from the waistband of a modified dirndl. Jackets will be shorter, the better to show off the lines of newly defined waists.

Newly defined waists? They are not always in evidence, come to think of it. Nor are they always where you would expect to find them. The blouse, one of the key styles of this season, often covers the natural waistline as its fullness is gathered up by means of a drawstring. And drawstrings do not necessarily stay in the same place, nor do ribbons.

Some of the most interesting and useful new fall dresses can be converted from short to long torso styles by pulling the drawstring down from the midsection to low on the hips.

Fashion's leading female characters, you will find, are still caught up in the involvements — romantic and otherwise — into which they were swept last spring. It will be recalled that one sort of lady had discovered the appeal of soft, flowered ruffles and flounces. Then there was the tailored woman who was beginning to tire of her strict haberdashery, and also, the ethnic type who was torn between colorful peasantry and "barbaric" adornment from primitive cultures of remote areas of the world.

In addition, there were such relatively minor characters as the ultra-simple elegant — never out of her halstons, and the deep-woods woman, inclined toward down-filled nylon parkas and parachutist's jumpsuits. Whether in the country or in the city, she fell undressed without her backpack.

None of these has been dropped from the cast of the forthcoming fall style series. However, certain subtle mutations are in progress.

All of these ladies are altering their fashion acts and they seem to be borrowing from each other. A folklorization of the romantic, a beruffling of the classiest fan, a peasantry overlay for the outdoorsy woman — those are the expected developments. Even the super-plush halston lady is abandoning some of her lofty cool and will be dashing about in a swash-buckling reversible cape.

Each of these fashion types has taken on the same new attitude of insouciance, an offhand and unstudied manner that seems to convey an "I never bother about my clothes" idea, no matter how much time and thought she has actually spent on her appearance. The idea is expressed through the casual fling of a shawl over one shoulder, down-to-earth, fringed-tongued flits with heather-toned, ribbed stockings, a pouchy shawl bag worn as a bandolier — that kind of touch.

The materials for hanging loose modishly happen to be ideal: Mohair, milled thin woods and flannels; crapes de chine, chenille, and velvet are among the soft fabrics for dry. Evening is a time of velvet again — black, the long-time favorite in particular — and for satins and metallics with a molten gleam.

Finally, it is the extras and the knowing bits of business that build up fashion ratings this year. Number one in accessories is the shawl which also serves as a substitute for a jacket or outer wrap, on occasion.

No reason why anyone cannot be a quick study this fall. The flipped-up shirt collar, the textured stocking, the ruffled or pleated Peter Pan collar, the soft crape de chine blouse that replaces the starched manish shirt — all are inexpensive methods and additions that bring looks up to date.



'77 version of tartan classics by Patty Capelli

By Ray Porter

Ingenuity is key to fall fashion

By Nan Trent
Fashion editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Whether you are feeling affluent or broke as you face fall and your closet, this section is for you, because it deals primarily with ideas. And ideas are adaptable and adoptable whatever the price.

If you can splurge a little this season — perhaps you "made do" last year — there are trends to guide you: what's coming as well as what's here. Our experts covered all the major markets, both U.S. and abroad, and share their findings. So you can buy ahead of the copies and "knockoffs," and sample the best of fall '77 looks.

If you have other priorities — like recovering the living room sofa — no panic. On this and following pages ideas for instant low-cost chic abound.

Phyllis Feldkamp, reporting from New York, suggests practical specifics for updating wardrobes: fling a shawl over last year's separates; top a skirt with a blouse, pin a stick pin on the lapel of your old blazer.

London's Serena Sinclair finds a young colleague who haunts sales and reveals what she buys there — and more important, how she puts it all together.

For about \$10 you can tie a "zoophisticate" scarf by Gert Gailher around your shoulders and tame the boldest fashion lion, claims California's Wanda Henderson.

Summing it all up, "the key word is ingenuity," writes Margaret de Miraval from Paris.

Whose ingenuity? Your own, of course. That's the idea behind all fashion that each of us can relate to.

Now, what's for fall — and what's for you?



Jousse designs the oversized sweater and scarf.



Jules Grubay mixes, matches, mixes, and mixes.

Use French-flair accessories and voilà, the old is new!

By Margaret de Miraval
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The art of updating a wardrobe often depends on the timely accessories and details that surface regularly with each season's bevy of new silhouettes. And no one knows how to adapt the latest flip better than the French.

All the old barriers have broken down and those golden rules of yesterday may tend to make one look slightly old-fashioned today: the investment item such as that 10-year-old crocodile handbag still in the throes of amortization; hesitating to experiment with a new hairstyle, although one knows that looks will grow again quickly and color can be rinsed in and out in an instant; the outmoded, outdated philosophies being swept away in a new wave of fashion life.

The key word is ingenuity: giving that classic old leather satchel a well-earned rest to owing out with an inexpensive canvas or string bag, one that might have even dived its ancestry from a fisherman's carryall; buying a zany new pair of boots styled like the Three Musketeers or ringing the old ones with imitation fur cuffs; tying a big korchief diagonally across the hips with a big knot at one end; little ideas as simple as slipping a frilly petticoat beneath last year's full skirt to step out with dark, over-the-top and high-heeled sandals.



Salin Laurent — fashion under wraps.

Hair and ornamentation

Hairstyles and ornaments offer infinite scope for transformation effects: the fuzzy wuzzies, with medium- and shoulder-length half-braided wet-look-mink-like plaits; demure little-girl coiffures, with fluffy, square-cut bangs or the sophisticated chignons and "Katinka" braids wrapped round the crown, decorated with all sorts of fancy trimmings. Corine comes in bright, colored plaits for daydreams, or imitation (or real) shell-studded with rhinestones for evening. Alexandre shows wooden barrettes, jeweled effects for gala evenings, and enough ribbons and flowers to stock a millinery supply shop.

Bright-colored satin ribbons are braided through chignons; black velvet pussy-cat bows perch over bangs to accessorize.

coming hats and cover-ups. Stylized turbans in exotic metallic brocades or bright-colored paisley and Provencal prints are often based on "do it yourself" techniques. Anyone with a semblance of patience and skill can learn to twist and drape long scarves or even unhemmed fabric yardage into stunning turbans anchored in place with big jeweled pins. If the turban is a permanent "pre-draped" affair, one can give it the Saint Laurent flip with dangling gold metal coins, stitched round the edge, and tumbling down on the brow in best gypsy campfire style. All it takes is a trip to the dime store for a golden chain suspending a cluster of frankly fake looking coins.

'Plain,' 'simple' obsolete

Knit and crocheted caps also conceal every strand of hair. They are often worn over babushkas, kerchiefs, arctic hoods, or belachaves. Layering has really reached the head, with enormous scarves and atoles-draped one on top of the other beneath the deep cowed hood of a cape or cloak.

Such words as "plain" and "simple" have suddenly become obsolete. Everything in Paris seems to be decorated, beaded, piped, embroidered, appliquéd, or embellished in some way, turning up a wealth of ideas for updating those bread-and-butter separates that we used to call the classics. If the notions counter in a local department store cannot supply enough fabric, the upholstery department for pampans, fringe, lace, and braiding à la Saint-Laurent.

Long silk curtain cords make marvelous bells, suspending a cascade of thick tassels.

Pompon edgings look super-effective edging about sleeveless boleros or vests over peasant blouses with billowing sleeves.

Passementerie braid or row on row of multicolored wool cickracks might give almost any old skirt or jacket a new lease on the wardrobe.

The line of demarcation between day and evening fashions is often never clearly defined this season. Finally, what you wear today in Paris, when and where you wear it, are matters of mood and whimsy, and all the accessories and details can spell the difference between two syllable, one-syllable adjectives: old or new.

'Warm-Up' for fall sleepwear

By Nancy Iran Phillips
Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

Chicago

Feminine outer wear fashions are being mirrored in the underfashions shown for fall and winter. It was reported here by Body Fashions/Intimate Apparel magazine when it presented its fashion show at the Apparel Center recently. Called a fall "Warm-Up," the fashions shown reflect the concern American women have with keeping warm in another cold winter.

When she commented on the 53 designs shown, Dianne L. Moskowitz, editor, emphasized the robes and warm sleepwear which will be available. Brushed wool and polyesters will help to keep us all warm in months to come, in styles and trim which are reminiscent of childhood sleepwear.

There are hooded wrap robes of Arnel triacetate/nylon fleece with printed hood linings and cuffs paired with printed gowns of polyester and cotton; bunny pj's of acetate nylon fleece with detachable booties and long wrap robes.

A long gown of polyester crepe de chine with chamilly knee bodice and self-ruffled taffeta coat trimmed with Venetian lace was a feature of the show. Other interesting details on the sleepwear, called the "new Victorians" by Ms. Moskowitz, was a camisole-bodied gown of Caprolan nylon with raglan sleeved wrap with details of tucked lace trim.

There's lots of tuxedo styling in the warm robes offered for winter, too, with black and satin used for the kimono-like designs.

Shiny fabrics also are important both in the look and the effort to seal in body heat. One pajama set is done in a quilted, molasses fabric and looks much like the suiting for outer space.

Underwired bralettes for daywear were shown made of Tricot. While on white with stitching details is another trend seen in the designs offered in the show. A number of teddy's of crepe Ramarque and lace trimmed also were modeled.

The blouse look, so important to outer wear, is also being shown for winter under fashions.

Camisoles and panelloons are offered in mix and match, and some of the bare shoulder look from the summer has been retained for high fashion underwear for the winter months. Strapless longline bras with underwired seamless cups and marguillotte midriff inserts assure that backless and strapless gowns can be worn in the evening.



Defining those foreign sounding fashion terms

Learning to speak the language of the couturier houses

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Some descriptive terms in this season's fashion lingo seem bewilderingly new. If of French derivation, they are not immediately pronounceable. Words like "blouson" and "jabot" are being bandied about with familiarity, as if they had always been in everyday use.

So, a definition of terms appears to be in order; here are some that are frequently heard:

• **Blouson** (blon-zon): from the French; a loose jacket or top, the fulness gathered below the waist with a drawstring, ribbing, or banding. Dresses and coats as well as tops are blouson-styled this season.

• **Challis** (chall-ee): also from the French; a thin plain-weave fabric, of fine wool or synthetic, the sheer wool type dating back to the 18th century. A leading fabric this fall, in both solids and flowered or paisley prints, used extensively for gathered skirts, dresses, and shawls.

• **Charmeuse** (shar-muezh): again from the French; a soft, lustrous, light-weight fabric with a twisted back, not as glossy as satin. Drapes well in blue treatments for cowl-neck blouses and silky evening gowns.

• **Chenille** (chen-neel): French for "caterpillar," which aptly describes the fuzzy surface of this silk, cotton, or synthetic yarn with a velvety pile. Bulky chenille sweaters, pull-down caps, and cardigan jackets are some of this year's most elegant and newest knits.

• **Crusador hood**: also known as the capuche (cap-poozh), the French term for a close-fitting hood that covers the head and neck, with an opening for the face. Some knitted crusador hoods imitate medieval armor, covering all but the upper part of the wearer's face.

• **Culotte** (kou-lot): a word that perhaps needs no introduction, since it's long been in fashion. Originally "breeches" in French, now a cross between pants and a skirt — divided like trousers but as full as a skirt.

• **Dirndl** (dear-dle): from the Austrian or Bavarian Alpine mountain style, in present fashion usage, any skirt gathered around a waistband. Most prevalent skirt of this year, the dirndl exists in many sorts of fabrics, with varying degrees of fullness.

• **Jabot** (zhah-bo): French for shirt-trill; in English, a ruffle or frill, often lace-trimmed, descending down the front of a bodice.

• **Jacquard** (zhahk-earl): French again; any fabric with a figured weave, often a damask or brocade that combines matte (dull) and satin finishes in the pattern.

• **Mateossé** (mat-lah-say): French term meaning "padded," applied to fabrics with raised woven, or hubble-surfaced finish. Popular in the 1830s and back once more in fashion for 1977-78.

• **Panne** (pan) velvet: "Panne" is "plush" in French and should not be mispronounced, as it generally is, as "pan-nay" — which to a French person would mean "fried in bread crumbs." Panne velvet has been pressed so that the pile is flattened in one direction, giving a high satiny finish.

• **Pierrot** (Pyere-ro) collar: Also known as a hatterquin collar; a pleated neck ruff or flat pleated round collar, adapted from the costume of pantomime characters. Its revival, started by Saint Laurent, is chiefly in ruffle-neck blouses and capes.

• **Sherpo**: Literally, an inhabitant of the Himalayas, the word this year is being used for sheerling, sheepskin, or man-made imitations thereof; outstanding in fall-winter fashion deep country and Tibetan looks.

• **Spencer**: The shortest of the new shorter jackets, it is named after George John, 2nd Earl of Spencer, the early 19th-century politician who first wore this abbreviated jacket.

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Dresses billow forth (separatism isn't all)

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York
What is under the reversible tadmaraan, the poncho wrap, the smock coat, and other outer coverings is not invariably separate pieces.

It is a good year for dresses, and it is possible for the first time in many seasons to have several dresses, no two exactly alike. Among the styles from which to choose are:

• The smock dress, or so-called "sweet dress," adapted from Yves Saint Lau-

rent's yoked dresses with ruffled or fringe trim. Sometimes knee-length, the smock dress can be layered over a dark flannel petticoat of longer length.

• The chemise, basically as full and loose as the smock but falling straight from the shoulder, with deep ruffle at the hem. Many chemises are printed challis.

• The tent, again the same wide cut, with the ruffle at the shoulders, to be belted loosely and bloused over the hips or worn without a sash belt.

• The blouson dress, usually jersey, usually gathered at the neck and wrists, with drawstring waist that may be adjusted for different looks.

• The sweater dress, a crew-neck pullover, to belt with a narrow leather tailored cinch and to slip on over a lace-trimmed round-collared blouse.

• The monk's dress, of angora or other soft knit, with wide neck and wide sleeves, to layer over cowl-neck sweaters.

• Crepe de chine with knife-pleated skirts and loose shirtdress or peasant bodices, in dark floral prints, paisleys, pin dots, narrow stripes.

• Lace-trimmed dresses of wool challis, silk crepe, or georgette, with insert bands of monochromatic lace.

• Gleaming satins in rich jewel tones, bias cut to drape the body or gathered as blousons or dirndls.

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By Ray Porter

Geoffrey Beene blouses rose print sheer wool dress over rope belt

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This blouson dress, gathered at neck with boat neckline and raglan sleeves, goes even fuller with the ample bias cut skirt for a flowing, sophisticated look.



Calvin Klein's side-wrap cashmere sweater

This shorter sweater length tops other soft looks including gathered checked skirt and shirt collar held up by plaid kerchief.

Wrap, tie, and pin on the extras for today

Scarves, ropes, shawls, and vests can make all the difference — and carry a briefcase

By Phyllis Fehkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
In the daily put-together, the facing of the full-length mirror each morning, a few well-considered extras can make all the difference between looking like last year and cutting up exemplary 1977 fall style.

Most are minimal purchases and some are simply new ways of wearing whatever is already at hand. Here are a few helpful (it is hoped) suggestions:

• Bar pins . . . anytime, if possible, but new gold-toned kinds cost \$8 or less, will anchor a shawl on the shoulder or a scarf draped as a cowl.

• Stick pins . . . they're back, and good graining of them would be on the lapel of a blazer.

• Knot your skinny scarf . . . If it's the meshy, silky Mission type, the new way to wear it is by knotting it here and there like a rope.

• Rope . . . with the ends knotted, a piece of clothesline, for heaven's sake, can be worn with oatmeal color wools, as a belt or a long necklace. Ropey looks are all over . . . new Dior sunglasses have rope-carved frames, for instance.

• Man's old felt squashy fedora . . . will give the Annie Hall look to a black jumper and shirt or a mélange of separates.

• Man's bow tie . . . a way to perk up an outfit of knickers, waistcoat, golfing cap, shirt.

• Shawl . . . the bigger the better, in challis or jersey, to wear over coats, jackets, dresses.

• Vests . . . any of several different sorts, shearling, wool knit, quilted, menswear fabric, so long as they are not worn conventionally. Latest order for putting on a vest is last, i.e., over, not under a jacket, sweater coat, or tent coat.

• Briefcases . . . some are envelope shaped handbags . . . some are regulation briefcases with handles and a much neater way of carrying cosmetics, money, et al plus important

business papers than is tote bag plus handbag.

• Big knit top . . . a blouson, possibly, or just a slouchy sweater. Will revivify old skirts, pants.

• Hip, wrap, and sash belts . . . a softer, more pliant belt can do wonders to update tops of yesteryear.

• Satin and lace underwear . . . nobody's business but one's own yet bound to supply a lift.

• Leggings . . . pull on some warm stockings to layer the leg in opaque tights and other textured, ribbed hosiery . . . argyle socks are making a comeback among juniors . . . really new and really warm are thick, knitted leg warmers and hand cuffs.

• Ribbons and bows . . . wrapped round your neck and woven and braided in your hair à la Sahil Laurent . . . handkerchiefs are perfect for holding the new turned-up collar on last year's blouse.

• Hair now . . . fuller, freer, and more natural . . . lots of bobs, waves, and curls to work well with the fuller, softer fashions, not to mention additional warmth . . . for evening, wear your locks swept up to the side and anchored with combs, flowers, feathers.

• Makeup news . . . faces are sheerer than ever before and the focus on deep, romantic eyes, burnished lip colors, and gold glazes everything.

• Something lavender . . . a color that softens a look, plays off with brown tones . . . to try in perhaps a ruffle-edge crepe de chine blouse.

• Something lace, preferably old . . . these bits and pieces in the attic trunk could be patchworked together to make a long neck scarf, an alternate to a necklace for a camisole top or strapless late-day dress.



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In New York: Frank Oliva's fall Annie Hall fedora (left), chocolate brown visor cap by Makins (center), and velour Peruvian roll by Frank Oliva (right)

Re: Skirts. The bigger the better. And better dirndls are at John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, now.

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In fact, wherever John Wanamaker,

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in Philadelphia,

makes a fashion

statement.





By Myrtle Healey

Celebrate autumn with blouson dress in floral print wool challis by Jeff Banks

Floral challis for fall dresses

By Serena Sinclair
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London
Surprise yourself: buy a dress this autumn. The floral printed challis ones look tempting, and they're freshened at Wills by the addition of a mock-sheepskin bolero. Since length is out over the leg, designers have great freedom of choice and Wills, for instance, showed at least five lengths for day. Many young designers make their soft angora jersey dresses with lots of punchiness from a waist or hip-level cord, and there's a hood more often than not.

At left, the soft floral print oo wool challis continues a London autumn winner, but the news here is that the top is an air-filled blouson, there's stitching over the hips, and the dress is partnered with its own ivory challis underslip, embroidered and firmly intended to be seen (in fact you could wear the slip as a party dress on its own).



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By Myrtle Healey

Wide-leg wool pants and ruffled wool lumberjack shirt by Danny Noble



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The classic English tailored suit ...

By Serena Sinclair
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor



Sketch by Kay Galloway
Jeff Benke' tweed bubble blouse

Ali well, even the English tailored suit isn't what it used to be... even as English education, English restaurant service, those clean and innocent old English movies...

But in the case of the suit this isn't entirely a bad thing. While far too many of the great classic suits did as much for a woman as a mould of cardboard, the new 1977 versions are enchantingly feminine. The soft wave drifting through all fashion has brought a prettiness to the tweed world, and perhaps the prettiest autumn suits in town are the ones Jeff Banks does with a hip yoke, gently gathered skirt in one tweed, a nippy bucking jacket in another, related tweed.

Those jackets are sometimes bound in snede, sometimes in velvet, and sometimes they even have elbow patches in a checked cloth. The optional waistcoat might be in still

a third tweed, the skirt in a cream Vytella plaided in gold Lurex.

Dirndl of soft tweed

British girls have come to love the look of their hacking jacket paired, inconspicuously, with a soft tiered cotton skirt (often flowered) all summer long and they're not about to give up that pleasant peasant mix. It's logical therefore that Banks puts them into dirndls of soft tweed (and many will pair them with their hacking jacket, already much used this past cool summer).

The Irish report, an increase of 50 percent in their fabric exports this past year and surely at least half of that goes straight into hacking jackets churned out by London manufacturers.

Tweed now makes unlikely marriages. The very girls who chose frilled white blouses with their hacking jackets this past summer will vote for velvet in skirts, culottes, knickerbockers as the jackets' autumn matchmates.

Designer Maurice Attwood has just done a charmer of a velvet collection (Harrods has snapped it up) so you choose from a variety of

plain or quilted shapes (mandarin jacket, tight-fitting basque jacket, A-line skirt, knickerbockers, etc.). He fully expects they'll be teamed with tweeds and florals from other designers. All of those velvets come in sapphire blue, bright jade, and black.

Corduroy popular

Corduroy, which used to be considered velvet's Cinderella sister, is enormously popular in the British autumn scene and can cost just about the same! (Jaeger's new narrow-leg cord trousers are £35 - \$60.) It, too, gets teamed with tweed and checked Vytella and with quilted jackets in mosaic wool prints.

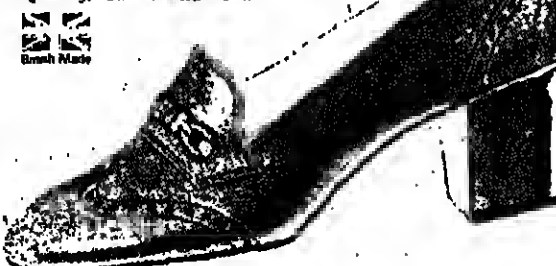
Pants everywhere have the narrowed leg, often exaggeratedly so as in Pakistani women's outfits or in jodhpurs. Hips are fuller, softer. You often wear pants under a skirt or dress or, if not, you look as if you're aiming to - separate knit leggings come with a lot of clothes as girls buy them at the Dance Centre in Covent Garden.

Because it's a struggle to get most coats Continued on next page

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... goes enchantingly feminine for '77

Continued from preceding page

over a jacket like this, the poncho, cape, and loosely flowing coat, sometimes with a pretty Parrot ruffle, are blurring The leanly tailored coat is so nearly extinct it is sure of course, in the next winner in the fashion merry-go-round (if you can wait that long, keep yours).

Pure woolen swirl

If you're thinking of a poncho, though, steer clear of the ones with flumes knitted in - that folkloric is on the wane (though knitted-in Norwegian snowflake patterns are OK). Just a pure woolen swirl will do, and if you're feeling exuberant, trim it all round with fur as the Paris couture did. Shawls envelop everything, big as a baby's blanket and come to that, why not crumple and wear a baby's blanket?

But that coat - if you must have - be

sure it has the season's important dropped shoulder line, very roomy armhole. Blanket clinging, duffel pegs, are rampant. Drawcoats matter a lot: London coats have them at the waist while Saint Laurent put his at the hip. The stream of pure camel coats and those of cashmere/camel mix have been plaited angled for a long time at those overseas visitors who find London the cheapest shopping center in Europe, but now British women are quickening interest in these classics, too, as solid investment in hard times.

Fashion as investment

The fashion-as-investment theory is a killer to impulsive fashion buys and it is interesting that so many of Britain's top design names are heading that way. Jeff Banks. Mary Quant (now doing expensive clothes she calls "semi-

couture"). Wendy Dagworthy. Kay Cassaral. even Marks & Spencer, with a 150 (\$86.00) suede skirt - all are trading up.

Good news if you're feeling broke: brushed cottons, quilted viscose, lots of knitted blouses help out as the cost of pure wool dandies many a young teacher, nurse, or clerk on a rigid salary. Bronze, chestnut, cinnamon, pine green are strong by day in these, while by night Britain goes for black and again more black, often speckled with glitter.

Plenty of glitter

Speaking of glitter, plenty of it races through the chunky knits of cream or white you'll find in the big chain stores this season. The valet the sweater, the better. Clearly someone's expecting a fuel shortage for these glitter-trimmed sweaters are worn as down coverlets. Many, in white with gold touches, are as little as £12 (\$21).

Many are in mohair, now enjoying a great revival, and use the baby colors of sugar pink and pale blue that balance out the sober scene in suits and coats. It's even been used, St. Tropez-style, in the Aran stitch beloved of all the ecology-minded. But for real honest-to-goodness naturals consider the knits and bumpy tweed dresses made from the undyed natural wool of Welsh mountain sheep at Telf - Jeff Banks bought most of it.

People don't wear trousers to British dinner parties any more (unless they're of satin or velvet, tucked into Cavalier suede boots) and the long evening skirt raises only a bo-hum. What's newer then? The dress that's off the ground at last: the black cocktail skirt, often off-the-shoulder, is the great comeback story. Printed crepe de chine, too, in a mid-calf length, look new for dinners out.

Some of the firms, like Frank Usher, which use a lot of polyester jersey, are pleating it intricately in crystal and zigzag patterns that look more original than many a print. Crepe de chine is decidedly ousting chiffon as a winter party fabric. But it's velvet, and often a beautifully flowered panne velvet, very clinky, that's making the real news.



Outfit by Jeff Banks
Classic tweed softened by dirndl skirt

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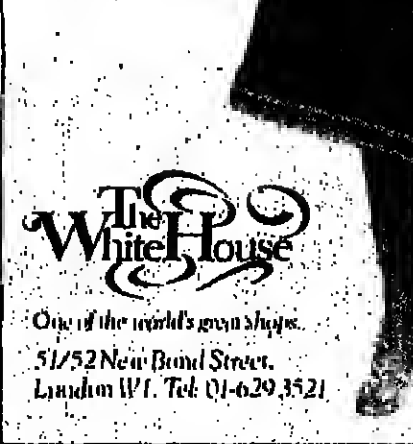
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LONDON, ENGLAND

B14 **fashion**
Men's wear
does well
for haute
couture

Monday, September 19, 1977 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By Margaret de Miroval
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
French fashions for women habitually get top priority ratings, but trends in men's wear often borrow inspiration from abroad. Latest sartorial splendors for fall and winter are frequently based on the beautifully cut ultraconservative business suits typified by London's Saville Row tailors, while sport clothes tend to derive dominant ideas from the vastly practical and popular American approach to leisure wear.

Every major couture house in Paris now has its own line of men's wear which usually proves far more lucrative than female plumage. Pierre Cardin's turnover is ten times greater for men than for women, and many of his Persian Gulf clients think nothing of ordering 20 suits at one fell swoop. Individually priced from \$600 up, Yves Saint Laurent has long been a leader along with Hubert de Givenchy and Christian Dior. All these designers show enormous bi-annual collections and their creativity usually filters down to Monsieur Dupont's back sooner or later; a far cry from a modest start with a few neckties, handkerchiefs, and sweaters that most couturiers started squeezing into their boutiques 10 or 12 years ago.

Three-piece suit

The newest trend turning up everywhere is the comeback of the classic three-piece business suit with single-breasted jacket and matching vest. It's the young executive look tailored to perfection in dark suitings as Givenchy's discreet Prince de Galles, the subtle stripes or miniature checks often barely discernible from solid tones.

Cerruti 1881 (the year the firm was founded) another leader whose shop is well situated on the Rue Royale facing the Madeleine, takes greater liberty with the classics with touches of fantasy evolving in the square-cut lapels on double-breasted suits and coats the narrower trousers tapered into cuffs, and the high buttoned, Edwardian inspired jackets.

No one expected President Carter to exert a major influence on fashion but just when European dictators were trying to downgrade blue jeans, this American classic comes on stronger than ever.

Sportswear from U.S.

Other great casual looks emigrating from the United States are the adaptations of active sports gear: warm-up suits, jogger pants, and overalls followed by an endless array of blouses, safari and bush jackets, Pendleton jackets, and woodmen's shirts in bright tartans. There are likewise infinite versions of the athletic sweatshirt (pronounced "sweat shirt" in French) turning up in all sorts of unlikely fabrics. A relaxed style of dressing even comes through in the traditionally conservative Lanvin collection where three-piece town suits have suddenly sprouted leather buttons, quilted yokes, and epaulettes. Lanvin also updates the baggy, old knickerbockers and plus-fours from the 1920s and 1930s and loans them to gamekeeper's gaiters.

One American import which is less favorably received than the other excellent sportswear items is the "Hollywood shirt" in flamboyant prints and a blinding blaze of color. The image instantly evokes a central casting version of the movie producers who throng to the Cannes Film Festival every spring. Tee shirts, however, are absolutely universal and the label, in the United States, and name, in France, is "T-shirt."

Most interesting of Odici's designs are yoke-necked evening dresses topped with detachable pleated collars. Often the dresses have matching pleated flares at the edge of the skirt, most of which end abruptly at the ankle.

He also features mixed fabric designs on his very feminine dresses. Flanks turn into flowers, which in turn give way to stripes.



By D. A. Vergos

Lanvin beige wool three-piece suit with Prince-of-Wales check jacket

shaggy haired young Frenchmen, most of whom do not speak or understand a word of English let alone having attended any of the Ivy League colleges.

Fall colors

Fall colors play up the soft "English" tonalities, the heathery tweeds, misty blues and grays, the beige, brown, and rust tannins intermingled with deep greens and camel colors deepening into warm browns. When it comes to fabric, most men turn into "nature boys" and are willing to pay slightly more for the luxury of pure fibers: pure wool, flannels, cashmere sweaters and jackets, cotton corduroy in pin or midweight weaves, and pure silk or cotton shirts.

Men and pockets

Multiple pockets on men's trousers, shirts, and jackets thankfully eliminate the need for Monsieur to carry a handbag. Newest versions at Lanvin are called "revolver pockets," presumably also eliminating the need for any gun.

There is far more innovation for evening these days. The average man enjoys dressing up and if he is going to change clothes for even a small party he doesn't mind slipping into a dinner jacket and black tie. Only the traditional black tie may suddenly turn out to be dark red, yellow, or electric blue and the classic alpaca jacket looks far newer in black velvet with mat satin lapels. There is also tremendous scope in the variety of formal shirts: frilled, plaated, tucked or ruffled like a Victorian nightshirt.

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Quill by Cerruti 1881

By Knut By

Ribbed cotton jacket, gabardine pants

**Genoa designer
makes Rome waves**

By Reuter

Rome

Andrea Odici is becoming the most exciting fashion influence in Italy, to judge from his fall-winter collections.

The Genoese Odici, who appeared on the Roman high-fashion scene for the first time only last January, has laid out intricate Indian print patterns in colors that defy definition, being just off the known and named shades.

His designs are a mix of traditional Indian motifs and modern, abstract patterns. They are a mix of traditional Indian motifs and modern, abstract patterns. They are a mix of traditional Indian motifs and modern, abstract patterns.

He also features mixed fabric designs on his very feminine dresses. Flanks turn into flowers, which in turn give way to stripes.

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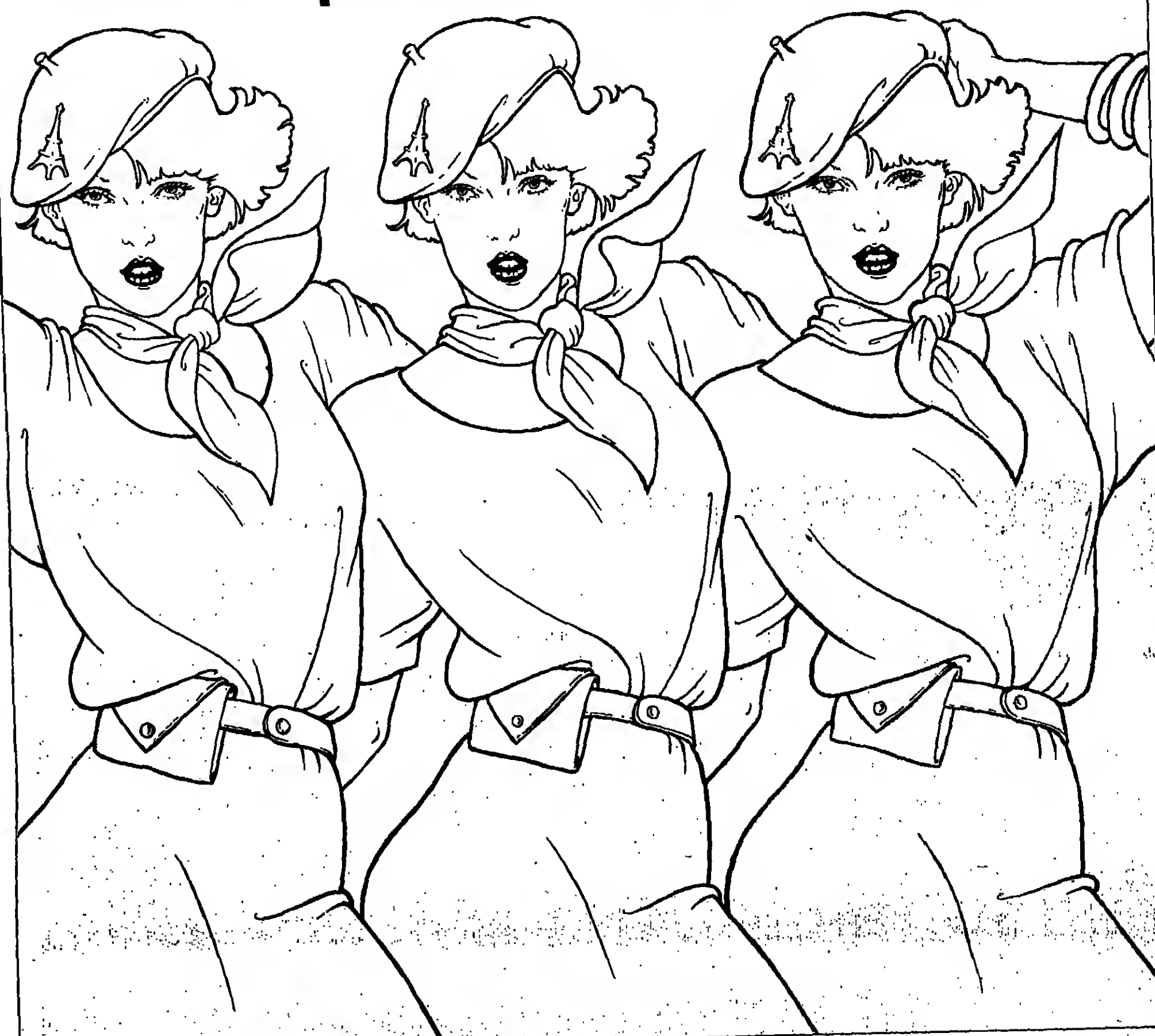
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Oscar de la Renta creates a swirl of a smockdress in lush black velvet

Store helps you stay in style at the office

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Now York
Many a working girl has found the more clothes she has, the merrier she feels on the job.

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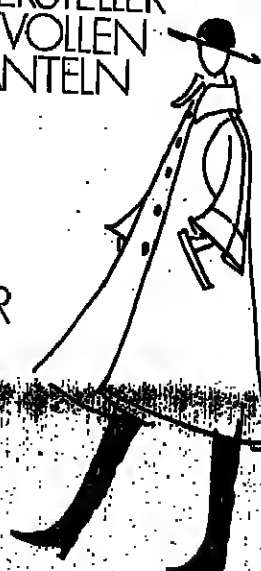
"We specialize in a look at a price for the person who can't pay \$50 for a pair of pants, but only \$18," she says.

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Velvet swishes into daytime

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Once reserved for dinner, theater, and general partygoing, velvet has moved over into daytime clothes. In company with the other soft napped surfaces of velveteen, chenille, corduroy, and thin pliable suede, velvet is contributing plushy touches this fall.

Whether it is just a velvet hair band or an abbreviated vest of velvet, this ageless favorite has a way of enriching the looks of tweeds and of flowered or paisley challis. It also has a way of enriching the looks of whoever is wearing it.

In classic black or autumn leaf colors, there is nothing like these napped surfaces for depth of color and textural interest. Some of the piled fabric items to consider are velveteen or corduroy blazers, dirmds, and chemise dresses, chenille knit cardigans, long sweater coats, and herets, and separates of suede that are so lightweight that they have been given such dressmaker touches as scalloping around the collar, cuffs, and hem.

Le boulevard le tout Cal!

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Brighten the evening with sparkling fashion from Reanne Fashions

High-fashion animals on scarves

By Wanda Henderson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Palm Springs, California

He has ten with the Hamers at their summer palace, a Rolls stroll from Monaca. Knows where the Smatras slip away for a quiet holiday. Is an first-name basis with Helen Hayes, Anita Loos, Kim Hunter, Bud McKuen, Nelson's Stanley Marcus. The brothers Hamer, Victor, and Armand, connoisseurs of watercolor and oil, take pride in his success, which their judgment helped advance.

Call Gail Gailher, a Hollywood producer, Broadway set designer, painter, Yale man, and holder of the Pacific Theater of Operations Bronze Star. Even call him a 20th-century Noel Coward, for he has moved with aplomb through many a salon.

But the "drawing room" he finds most comfortable is a small garage in Palm Springs, California. Devor? A well-worn drafting board and rickety stool.

"I can't be luxurious when I work," admits the artist, who already has lived more lives than the personality eats he captures on his canvas and silk-screen scarves.

Fashion has become a three-ring circus for Gail Gailher, now swinging full tilt into yet another dimension, which he calls, "the great scarf caper." What started in 1964 with a whimsical "Sally the Seal" pen-and-ink drawing booklet, exploded into bronze, silver, gold sculpture, wallpaper originals, and one-man Paris shows.

Limited editions are his "Hubert the Hippo" fiddling through the inferno... "Giselle the Giraffe" inside the Eiffel Tower (suitable for framing)... blue and green frogs frugging on

a silk scarf. Glimmer lions and demure ladybugs share the scene on TV trays, tee buckets, porcelain.

We asked the satirical Gailher if he just might be tweaking the edges of a political/social establishment and got this raised eyebrow reply:

"My fur people are strictly allegorical." "Prudence the Pig," larded in diamonds, suns amply on a celebrated beach... A pair of watched puddles, in emerald chokers, prance behind singlasses down Fifth Avenue. "Anyone you know?" he drawled.

J. P. Stevens Co. is pressing immediate delivery for their Tastemaker Line (sheets, ponies, pillowcases). We will be catnapping with Zophisticates — Lipizzans, turtles, zebras, and zany monkeys, cure snowfall. A line of men's ties and a designer collection of silk scarf callans, with canals and turtles, are warning up in this Sequined Sompile workshop. Bear and Beards have cornered the scarf menagerie, and a trip to Conogo Masloo Gallery in the San Fernando Valley has become a Gail Gailher safari.

"I promised the family (four personality pugs he dotes on) that we wouldn't retire if we left star-studded Hollywood and moved to Palm Springs," continued California's "Dr. Seuss" from Kentucky.

"Scarf colors for fall will be black and white geometric patterns with a bold flash of orange for my leopards. The lions and giraffes will be in a field of beige, bronze, brown..."

We were interrupted by the telephone, a person-to-person call from Monaco.

The pugs looked very smug, pleased with Gail Gailher, their very successful gentle "Leo."



Jeweled, orange leopard prances across Gail Gailher's geometric silk scarf

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Scholarship whisks young designer to Paris

By Wanda Henderson
Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

Los Angeles
Right about now Susan Ha-
gen, a calm young Cal-
ifornian, is experiencing her
second case of butterflies.
Her first came when she
learned she had won the first
Yves Saint Laurent schol-
arship. Susan was a student at
the Fashion Institute of De-
sign and Merchandising.

In a competition, sponsored
jointly by the French
Chambre Syndicale and the
Paris couture houses of Dior,
Gres, Lanvin, Cardin, and
Sahil Laurent, five American
students were selected to re-
ceive a \$5,000 cash award
each and the opportunity to
study in Paris for eight
months.

Susan's winning design is
an imaginative evening gown
made from a single length of
silk crepe, double-faced in
black and smoke-lapaz. The
five-foot column shepa- lo
bare shoulders, drapes down
the back to the floor, and re-
verse folds to form a girdle,
tied gently with dramatic tas-
sels.

"My parents bought the
tassels in San Francisco's
Chinatown for \$5.95," the
young designer revealed as
we inspected the meticulous
hand stitching on her award-
winning original garment.

We had a chance to explore
the newcomer's attitude
about her chosen career be-
fore she said her good-byes
here:

"I have never taken fash-

ion or my studies at the Fas-
hion Institute lightly," Susan
Hagen reflected. "I have val-
ued every moment my in-
structors, especially William
Pearson, a perfectionist, have
given to put my work into
perspective. I want to be re-
spected as a designer who
creates beautiful, wearable
clothes."

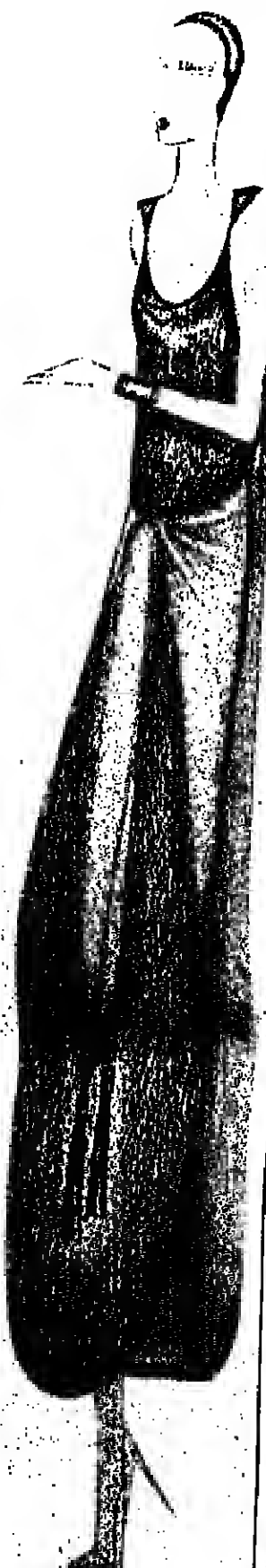
For this reason the dedi-
cated neophyte to a fashion
calling admits she has no pa-

tience with tacky pul- ons or
punk. She feels it is important
to know what to take se-
riously and what to have fun
with when it comes to a fad.

Penny-watching Susan Ha-
gen would gladly spend a ran-
som on a pure silk shirt, be-
lieves that shoes are the most
important accessory in any
wardrobe; perfects the longer
hemline for daytime. Cash-
mere will be a basic when
she can afford it, she says,

and admits she would love to
do "Maude's" television
clothes.

So if you see a lanned, sleek,
very pretty 22-year-old
with marvelous green eyes, a
trace of a dimple, it's An-
geleno Susan Hagen walking
on air down Paris' haute con-
ture boulevards. And if you
hear of one, our space age de-
signer is apartment hunting.
An artist garret on the Left
Bank is preferred.



Winning design

'Solar Hair' designed for warmth in winter

In a new series called "So-
lar Hair," which the National
Hindressers and Cosmeto-
logists Association (NHCA)
has unveiled for fall and win-
ter, their will be longer than
summer's versions, which
left necklines open to bitter
cold. The longer lengths, de-
signed for a feeling of
warmth, vary from ear-
length to just below the shoul-
ders.

"Both fashion designers
and hairstylists remember
the effects of this past year's
cold weather, and both are
going to insulate the Amer-
ican woman from another
frigid winter," says NHCA
stylist director Lynn McCull.

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Drama in evening wear

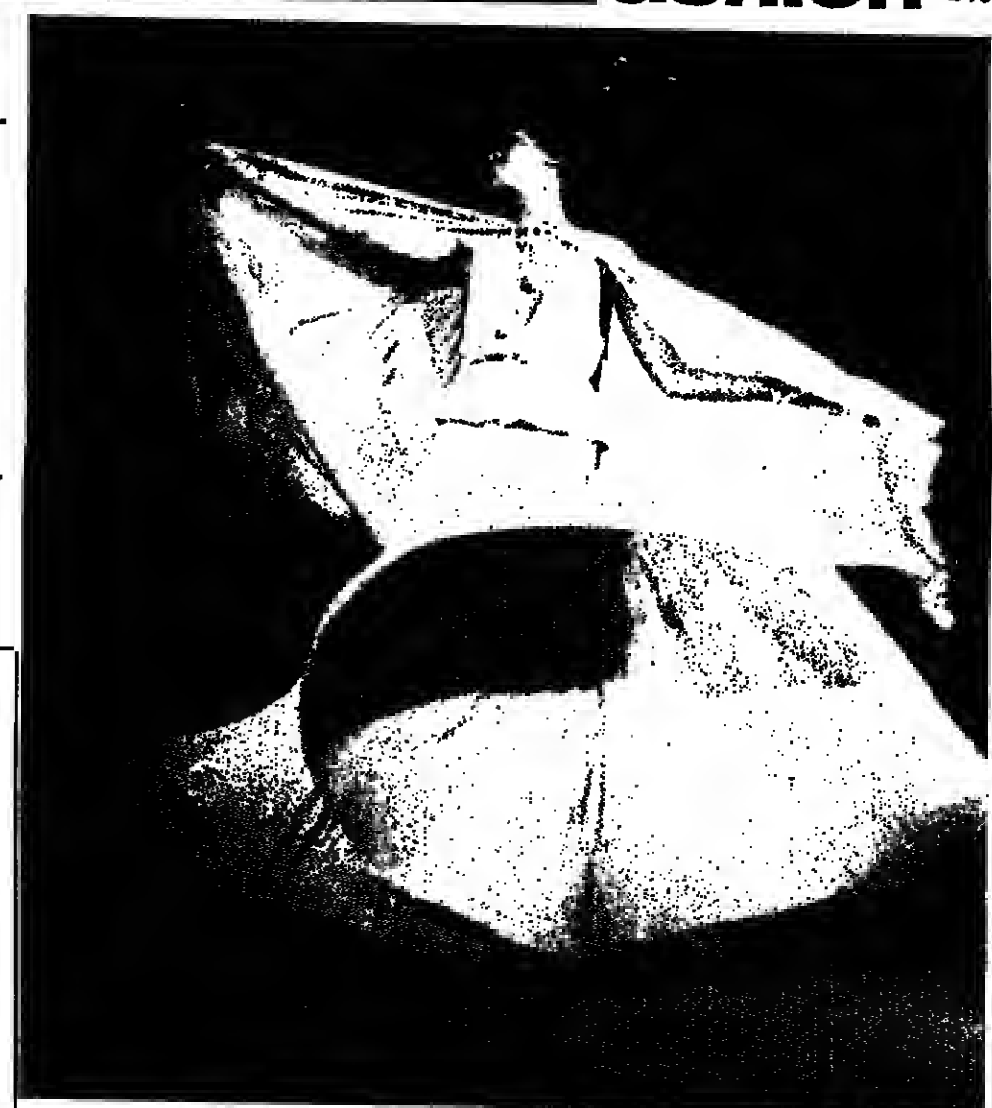
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In the mood for evening?

While controversy swirls as to evening-wear lengths, at least some designers hap-
pily feel there will always be an occasion which calls for all-out drama.

New York designer Bill Halre is one of them. Here he presents his Grecian style
gala dress in fan-pleated white matte jersey, with gold belt. Over it he flings a
matching fan-pleated cape.



By Ray Porter

Fan-pleated fashion fantasy in matte jersey dress and cape by Bill Halre

wallachs

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Sophisticated Africa in Pucci's dresses

Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

Chicago
African design will reflect
a calm continent that knows
who it is in the next 15 to 20
years. This is the prediction
Emilio Pucci made when he
introduced his latest dresses
to an audience at the Amer-
ican Mart here recently.
"I see Africa moving into
its own civilization and form-
ing an awareness of its own
cultural heritage in a world
of pollution," Mr. Pucci told
the audience.

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By Ray Porter

Free-falling Italian knits in layers of tunic, blouse, and skirt by Missoni

Soft and supple Italian knits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Italian knits! And there are none more enchanting than those by Missoni. When a group of Italian ready-to-wear firms showed their fall collections here, the Monitor reported "the look was pure dolce vita and there wasn't a hard-edged fabric on the runway."

The Italians continue to take a soft line for fall: angora, mohair, maribou, supple wool challis and jersey, plus tweeds lightweight enough to be pulled in at the waist with drawstrings without looking cumbersome.



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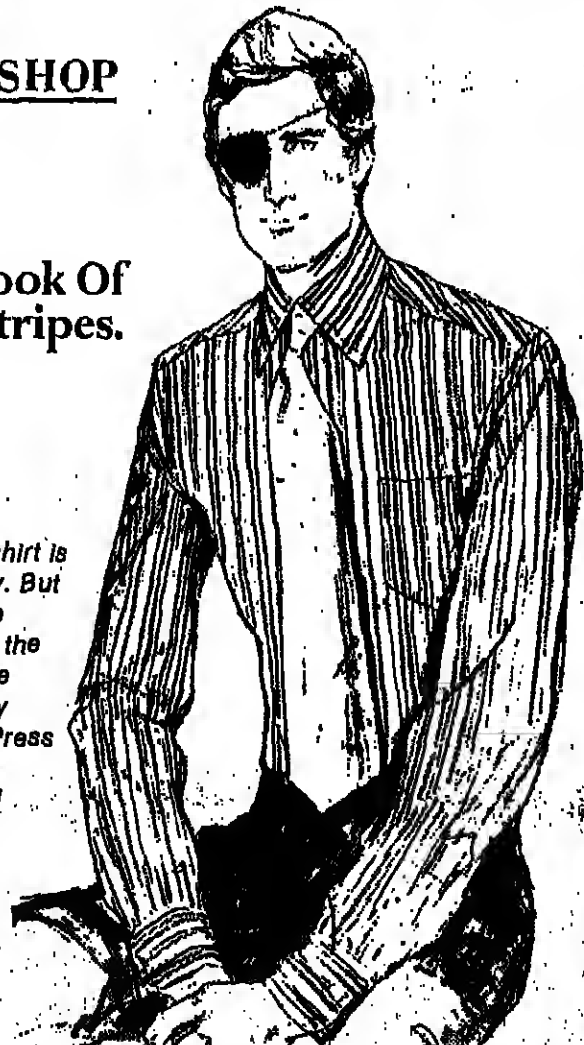
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Chicago emphatic: femininity is back

There's a relaxed air in town and a mixing of the unexpected

By Betty Taylor
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The return of femininity moves from tentative to established this fall, most designers and buyers here agree. Sweet little dresses are making a strong impact.

"I sense a big change, a major softening and easing of fit," declares Marsha Anderle, designer for the Chicago house of Caron. "There are a lot of lace necklines, much shirring, lots of ruffles and pleats. Women have all the pants in their closets that they want."

The short cocktail dress and short evening dress are both making a reappearance. They are at their best worn with very bare, high-heeled sandals. Floor-length is no longer a look.

The degree of dressiness a skirt can achieve is limited only by what's worn on top: a camisole takes it out to dinner; a peasant blouse, to the office. Traditional, constructed skirts follow tailored blazers right out the back door.

A major voice for relaxed construction and mixing to-

gether the unexpected is that of designer Becky Risoult.

"I've always liked to make things work in a way they weren't originally intended," she says. Her new collection couples lace from France and China with line natural shades dyed black, antique, and slate (she calls it "moon-beam"). The suede and lace are dyed to match in any single outfit, no sharp contrasts. She coordinates such pieces as blouses, vests, skirts, slacks, pouch purses, neck hanks.

She uses soft, elasticized necklines and cuffs, flounces, scalloped hemlines, and striped blouses tops to shape what she describes as a romantic and versatile concept of dressing.

Yet another Chicago designer, Maria Elpas, is focusing on ease and flow for fall-winter, '77. Her jackets are apt to have drawstring waistlines, her dresses and tops to have cowl necklines, her skirts to have bouffant fullness. "Not bulky," she says, "but full when twirled. A modified dirdid." She achieves soft shapes with cashmeres, knits, angoras.

For evening wear Elpas is still keen on the drawstring for a peasant neckline, or for a waistline. And on the cowl neckline, too, which she sees being worn as a hood by the more sophisticated.

Relaxed construction taken to its logical conclusion leads to one-size-fits-all. And that is exactly what a new Chicago company Sausappelle, is creating.

"Clothing, especially dressy clothing, is going toward year-round use," says Frankie Weisfeld, a Saus Appelle consultant. "We work only in silk crepe de chine and chiffon. Most are hand painted, only a few are solid. These fabrics go in any climate simply by changing color: darker for chilly wear; lighter, brighter for resort wear."

Stanley Korshak, whose family name has been identified with fashion in Chicago

for nearly 100 years, sees a breaking down of the clichés usually associated with seasonal fabrics.

"It's easier for everyone — manufacturers, retailers, and customers — when such dictates are discarded," he claims. "But the principal thing this fall and winter is the refreshing mixture of textures normally perceived as incompatible with one another. Heavy, bulky sweaters are paired with silk or cotton skirts. Sheepskin vests are paired with silk dresses. Colors are no longer locked into seasons, either. Though earth tones are important this fall, pastels are no longer the exclusive property of spring and summer."

This lack of rigidity is confirmed by the success of Chicago's year-and-a-half-old Courtesies shop, where bright color is a year-round fact, bound neither to season nor to a location.

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OXOS

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The high and the low setting the pace in fall footwear

By Phyllis Feidkamp
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The best bet now being put forward are either flat-heeled or extremely high-heeled. Fashionably speaking, shoes and boots this year have their ups and downs, with heels seesawing from low to so high that girls who have never tried spike heels before are likely to be teetering and tottering as they master the fine points of maneuvering.

The "needle" heel, shown widely in the Paris haute couture with late-fall clothes, is at least four inches high. Both Charles Jourdan and Christian Dior have designed open-toed pumps with thin gold or silver kid ankle straps that match the thin metal tube covering the heel. A revived version of the 1930s pump of the '30s, with its curved low cut, also has the same tubular heel of metal.

Pierre Cardin's thick patent foot, a knee-high slip-on, has a straight four-inch heel, known in the shoe biz as the "architectural heel." The line of this heel is continued at least one-half inch above the back of the actual inner heel, giving the impression of even more altitude than there really is.

Men's pump adapted

At the lower end of the heel scale, the "in" high-fashion shoe is the adaptation of a man's black patent dancing pump, with flat grosgrain bow. Yves Saint Laurent's wedge patent pump, with black stockings, was that designer's favorite with smock dresses as well as evening wear. The Delman laced pump, long a favorite with customers, comes with a sporty new slacked leather low heel, although the company continues to make the same style with a patent heel and a higher-cut vamp.

Boots not only come in assorted heel heights. They are as long as over the knee, also to the knee, mid-calf, and ankle. Among the leaders in style are:

- The English riding boot, often in cordovan calf, with a leather strap around the ankle and a flat heel.
- The "lacy-stitched" cowboy boot, with rounded cowboy heel and curved top.
- The shearling boot, in reversed sheepskin, sometimes dyed navy on the suede side, often with crepe-covered wedge and composition ripple nonskid sole.
- The suede pull-on boot, with high heel, the newest color being pale gray.
- The mink boot by Saint Laurent, in suede with fringed suede cuff.
- The Seven League, or cavalier boot, with deep cuff that can be pulled over the knee.

Kittie with fringes

Basic daytime shoes adaptable to career needs include the flat kittie with fringed tongue, tasseled moccasins, and mid-century-styled pumps with medium-high stacked leather heels. A new tailored shoe is the lace-up oxford with, again, a medium-high heel. In suede with wing tips and backs of patent in matching color. Dyed lizard is also used in combination with calf and suede for one-strap pumps and slender heels.

With the energy crisis in mind, designers suggest layering legs with opaque tights, knitted leg warmers, and hoof cuffs, which may not be to everyone's liking. Tweedy ribbed stockings with moccasins and textured hosiery with oxfords or pumps are less bulky solutions for coping with cold weather.

Shoes from a co-ed era

By Elaine Viois
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis
Look for a comfortable walking shoe that used to be worn around campus when women students were called coeds and were called coeds. Many of these shoes are called moccasins or loafers with thick soles. These shoes are meant to be worn with this fall's tailored trouser suits or soft sweaters and skirts.

The dress boot has a straight-legged, riding boot effect. The lines are pointed, but not as extreme as they used to be. Wilson Schneider, a Jones & Vining shoe designer, calls them "medium rounded." Heels are at least 2 1/2 inches — and going up. Short, ankle-length high-heeled boots are doing well, too.

Dress shoes are pretty and simple — rounded toes and high, slender heels, almost 3 inches high. Some have slitted trim, ankle straps, and open toes (yes, in the winter!). Platforms have all but disappeared.

When things get too big, dress shoes are fast doing as well as we expected. Mr. Schneider said, "Oh, they'll be out there, but they just aren't selling like we thought they would. I don't know why — maybe it's those foreign imports."



Fall footwear stepping to new heights and lows
(Clockwise from left) Saint Laurent's half boots, Julianelli's kittie pump, Charles Jourdan shiny ankle strap pump, Rayne of England's patent and calf dress shoe.



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Back-to-school fashion — it's 'preppy' look updated

By Hillary DeVries
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
This fall's fashion look is good news for those juniors bustling back to school — you can really dress like it!

The classic "preppy" look, consisting of oxford shirt, cardigan sweater, tweed jacket, and plaid skirt, is now updated by the mixing of plaid, tweed, and prints, the transformation of the starched shirt into the softer blouse complete with ruffles, and bows, the shortening of the traditional blazer, and the softening of the skirt by the return of the drape.

The biggest addition to the fall fashion scene is the advent of the shawl. Especially appropriate for the bonnet-making dance as well as the football game, the shawl comes in every fabric from hosiery and tulle to tulle and wool plaid, and goes over everything from the dress and blouse to the jacket and coat.

Dressing for the outdoors, will look less like an expedition outfit from the local sporting-goods store, this year, although the down-filled vest and other such practical cold-weather gear will remain popular. What is new is the blouse, a style which works well in blouse,

sweater, or jacket. Couple the new jacket length with a bulky cowl sweater, a scarf or two, a shawl, and maybe "mittens on a string," and the look is cozy match of the classic and contemporary.

Jeans, which work well under the blouse jacket, are trimmer this season and often rolled up to expose — surprise — argyle socks and other such novel leg-warmers. Running wild with this leggy theme are the thigh-high warmers made from thick cozy wool that go over the leaner jeans. Or forget the jeans altogether and opt for the thigh-high warmers worn under the oversized, long sweater contrast. Either way the wearer is bound to be warm in the football stadium stands.

Juniors dresses this year are slightly more sophisticated than last year's ethereal peasant styles. Lots of tulle, tiny prints, and black as the basic color stamp the look as fall '77. Washlines can be anywhere — or nowhere, from a free-flowing skirt to riding just above the hips. Little extras like braid and velvet trim, ribbons and ruffles, not to mention the ubiquitous shawl, strike a strictly feminine note.

Juniors evening wear reflects the recent disco influence.



Photographed at Jordan Marsh

Varally makes a comeback with cable-knit cardigans and argyle everywhere



Hurry on Winter —

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Soft, easy shapes from Gallizine

By United Press International
Rome
Princess Irene Gallizine's fall and winter collection is one of her best in years.

Cleverly shown with blouson turtlenecks over wool body stockings, the Gallizine clothes are all soft and easy shapes and colors, leaning to beige, white, and gray in wool, cashmere, and beautiful silk prints in soft two-piece dresses.

Skirts, sleeveless vests, and silk shirts replace suits.

The new boots are suede, leather, and even satin in another trademark of the Gallizine house.

Evening clothes are ankle length, spilling the death knell of the big ballgowns.

Princess Gallizine also carried on with the pajama game she invented years ago. Her new evening pajamas are long torsos, overskirts, and blouson tops.

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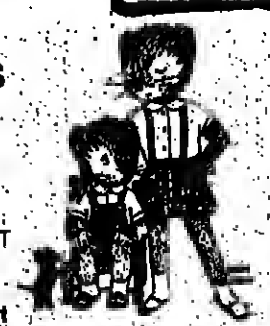
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The peasant goes evening-elegant in glitter and lamé by Pedro del Hierro
By Jaime G. Villalba, Madrid

The haute couture of Spain

By Jean McDonough
Special in The Christian Science Monitor

Looking at Pedro del Hierro's fall-winter collection is like taking a trip on the Trans World Express. This designer who has become the hottest number in Spain within the past two years now rattles the ultra-cosmopolitan hierarchy. So much so that you see other Spanish designers peeking unobtrusively into his show.

His strong points include his use of lightweight fabrics, a fashion intellectuality that does not get corny like some designers, and a sense of pulling everything together with a special touch. Also his prices are probably the most reasonable in Spain as far as the ultra-cosmopolitan group level is concerned.

Pedro del Hierro has traveled, so his evening clothes touch especially on the Arab, Muslim, and Jewish worlds. His day clothes seem stark and classic in comparison. But, he said, "Spanish women will pay more for a good day dress, but they buy more evening clothes since fiestas are still very 'in' despite the economic crisis."

He claims that his evening line follows the Victorian look of hard shoulders, ruffled necklines, and somber colors, mostly black, highlighted with silver, gold, and red embroidery.

His day clothes, meanwhile, are colored with somber bird-eye prints in beige, brown, and black with orange flecks for a bit of sparkle. Skirt lengths hit mid-calf. He makes an attempt to push the heavy stocking but this does not suit the Spaniard. This Spaniard still believes in the utility of the pantsuit but he adds a touch of semi-Arab burlesque for a cover-up rather than the staid jacket.

People are comparing him with Yves Saint Laurent. However, Pedro is careful with such lines as the balloon and the clown look. He cultivates this image only for his evening wear and gives it a stark black Spanish flavor which is influenced by Goya's paintings. He tried the pump look but later admitted that the short heel teamed with the long hemline does make a woman look rather "dumpy."

He uses the new hairdresser Marco Milán to spark up his somber look with pig tails, feathers, and winding braids.

It would not be surprising if Pedro del Hierro opens a ready-to-wear line. He is being sought after by the Spanish Fashion Commission, which is now willing to move with the new young political trend which wants to shed old images.

Kilg light on fabric

Balletic Carmen turns out entrancing 'entrance' wear

By Wanda Henderson
Special in The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

We could say Carmen G. Martel gets her inspiration perched in a tree house high above the Pacific. Not so. Her success as a California designer is firmly grounded in a dazzling past that whirled her from a ballerina with the Ballet Russe, up Broadway's "Follies," across "Finian's Rainbow," to Pablo Verdes, California, and a rewarding fashion career.

Carmen G. says the fall season opening with marvelous entrance clothes. Her best ideas come from fabric. Exotic, abstract-print georgette, brocade, Thai silk, and rugged wools from home (Mexico), on her cutting board become leopard-print short dresses, evening pajamas topped by a sheer wing bolero, modulated T-line shapes, and dressy wraparounds designed for dancing, dinner or whatever's special.

Throughout the Carmen G. collection there is one fabric staple: matte jersey. It is bias cut.

bare shoulder, and usually teams with its own blouson bubble cover-up.

"Shape is in the cut," claims the designer, who believes that darts, plaquets, and extra seams break the flow of fluid materials such as jersey or crepe de chine. "Worked on the bias, these fabrics move with a gentle, lady-like seduction," says the tawny brunette.

With a dancer's knowledge of action and fit in costume, Carmen G. does a shape that is as changeable as a chameleon. Shredded at the top, it can be worn above the bustline as a short dinner dress. Moved to the waist, it becomes a full-length formal occasion skirt. Add a tiny cummerbund, a slender kimono sleeve tulle in trousers, or both. Or understate the skirt with an evening pajama with matching tie-on blouson. Black and deep burgundy are favored for the jersey designs, bone and camel for the crepe, silk surfaces.

Carmen G. agrees with her No. 1 fan, husband and business partner, Henri Martel, that the evening pajama could be the answer to the question of what to wear, short or long?



By Eric Skipsay

Dancer's esse le emphasized in Carmen G.'s coral matte jersey wrap dress

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By Eric Shipsey

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The 'casual Californian' heads toward dress-up

By Wanda Henderson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
While the short-or-long-for-evening controversy simmers amusingly in the Hulton-Beene pot, a cross section poll of southern Californians resulted in the following shrug:

"It's harmless. What else is there to talk about? Headlines seem to be more important than hemlines."

In short: The West Coast woman wants to be informed but not influenced by the fashion establishment at home, or abroad. She will continue to dress with conviction, picking the clothes she feels are right for the occasion and right for her.

As for the long view: If there is a shift to a trend, the ubiquitous "casual Californian" has become a casualty. This fall she will be editing her wardrobe with a keener consumer eye for interchangeable fashion in multiple of three and four — skirt, shirt, jacket, or cape. The pant continues to be a staple. The boot, a must.

Price? Willing to invest in more expensive collectibles such as a pure-silk shirt, rather than go on the spending fantasy flog she was caught up in a season ago.

Camp, punk, fling-ons, and the double-knit move to the back of the attic trunk. Fall and winter '77 call for a new discipline. Black is the undisciplined elegant. White is the counterpart, especially here, where lens are year-round. A fresh, flattered shade of slate-blue and a smoky-gray

rose offer a choice along with highlight brown and vineyard burgundy, claret, mauve. These rich, warm shades, intermingled in abstract patterns and museum prints, are perfect for the top seller fabric, wool challis.

The West Coaster will be peeling out of customized jeans, making her fashion transition to a dress-up mood. Clifton, gossamer silk, and the sheenest of wool tweed, cashmere, and knit best express this "I-want-to-look-really-pretty" feeling.

Dimensions: shape is loose, easy. The drawstring determines the length of the sleeve, the shape of the neckline defines bustline and waist. Blouses are numero uno.

Harriet Selwyn, California's outspoken Import from the East Coast, sums up the fall fashion scene with an authoritative toss of her "perm" and pronounces:

• Shopping should be a pleasant experience, not a shock.

• Stores should clean up, unclutter.

• The consumer wants

more space, better-informed sales personnel she can rely on.

• Fashion "seasons" should be dispensed with.
• Hometown talent should be encouraged and elevated.
• Multifunctional clothes should be looked for.
• Layering is not "fat."
• Color is powerful.
• The most important additives for achieving that super you are the hair and the shoes.

Students get selling knack at Le Knack

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
Designs of students of the school of the Art Institute of Chicago are now being offered for sale in Le Knack, a shop opened recently in suburban Winnetka.

Leo Hoch wanted to showcase new talent in his shop, and "the fashion department of the school of the Art Institute was my first choice," he said.

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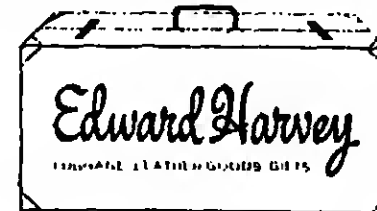
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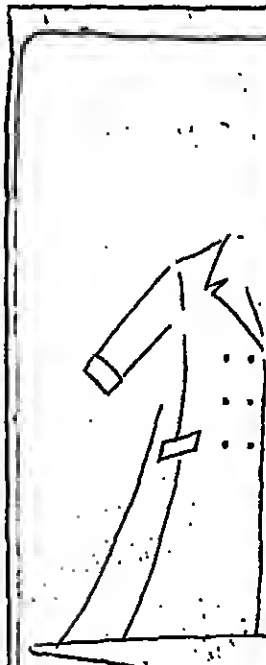
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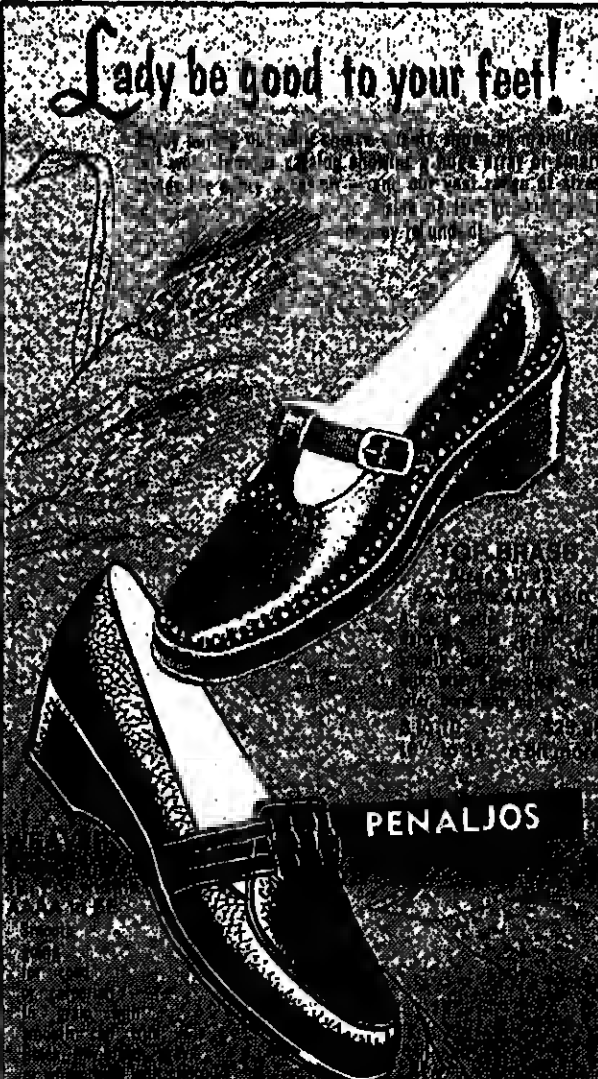
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Ebony show: wear what's right for you

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
"The Body Attitude" — that's the theme for this year's 20th Annual Ebony Fashion Show that is making its way across the country displaying such black designer fashions as those from Stephen Burrows, Scott Burrie, and Jack Fuller as well as those from Saint Laurent, De La Renta, and Anne Klein.

Produced by Ebony Fashion magazine in Chicago, the traveling fashion show is sponsored by local civic and religious groups, such as the Saint Mark Congregational Church in Boston, and all proceeds go into a scholarship fund for black colleges.

Mrs. Eunice W. Johnson, producer and director of the show, selected all fashions. What keeps today's women from looking like "an over-size clothes horse," she explains, is that fabrics are thinner than they have ever been before. Thus the resurgence of such light-weight

fabrics as challis, silk, charmeuse, and jersey.

Other Ebony fashion advice includes:

• Waistlines — mostly movable. Blouses inspired, they move where the wearer wants them.

• Hemlines — fairly standard at mid-calf. Nothing now here unless cut fuller for movement as in a luncheon pants a la Stephen Burrows.

• Sportswear — still predominant. So layered separates continue to be the look with the addition of the all-important, all-occasion shawl.

• Shoes — lower for day and ultrahigh for evening.

• Hats — a must, and more often than not coupled with a scarf and perhaps a hood.

• Extras — ruffles, ribbons, and sashes everywhere.

In all these looks the underlying raison d'être, says Mrs. Johnson, is the abandonment of fashion taboos. The woman is advised to wear the clothes — never let the clothes wear her.

The Ebony show will tour the East Coast this fall with major stopovers in Atlantic City, Sept. 17, Boston, Sept. 25, New York, Oct. 2, Philadelphia, Oct. 8, and Washington, Oct. 16.



Anne Klein creates soft chic in gray wool and silk

He designs jewelry for men

By United Press International
New York

Bracelets, necklaces, and diamonds have found their way into the jewel boxes of Americans marked "It's." And one reason is Aldo Cipullo, the Italian-born jewelry designer, who came up with the "love bracelet" while he was apprenticing at Cartier's in New York.

Now with his own firm in New York, Cipullo has decided love is too strong a step for an initial gift, and has downgraded the name of his latest fashion to the "friendship" bracelet.

The love bracelet consisted of a cut and bolt which were fastened securely into the band of metal around the wrist with a tiny silver or gold wrench worn as a necklace by the other partner.

The friendship bracelet simply snaps on and can be loosened with a flick of the fingers.

"No complications, just like friendship," Cipullo gleams.

The friendship bracelet is designed for men, but, of course, Cipullo won't complain if couples decide to buy a matching set.

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Butterick 5531 sews up jumpsuits and culottes

Home sewing for back-to-school

By Connie Nordahl
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The byword for children's clothes should be "fun," and they will be if they are casual, mixable, and made of bright colors. This year's patterns for back-to-school clothes are sure to please your youngster.

Big news for girls is jumpsuits. Simplicity 8124 (sizes 7-14) zips up the front and includes a blouse with a bow at the neck and an unlined blazer. Topstitching emphasizes its good styling. Butterick's jumpsuit (5510, sizes 4-6x; 5511, sizes 8-14) is belted and has roomy patch pockets on hips and bodice. McCalls' jumpsuit (5603, sizes 7-14) has a mandarin collar, and the pattern includes a croch project for the young sewer — instructions for a backpack. McCalls' 5480 (sizes 1-6) is a jumpsuit in a sailor style for the younger girls and boys.

Bibbed pants, frequently worn by pre-school children, are also popular with the older girls. Butterick 5531 (sizes 7-14) has a detachable bib for either pants or culottes. Stretch & Sew's pattern for bibbed pants (980) is for sizes 1-12. Perfect under bibbed pants is a western-

style shirt; try Simplicity 8125, for boys and girls (sizes 7-12).

A great-looking style from Europe is the tabard in tunic length over a turtleneck dress; both are made in bold coordinating stripes with pattern No. 950 (chest sizes 21-27 inches). Simplicity shows a waist-length tabard (9219, sizes 7-14) teamed with pants, a long or short skirt, and a pullover blouse.

The Scottish influence is good fashion for children, as shown in Little Vogue's closes in pattern 1594 (sizes 3-6x). Make the young lass a pleated front-wrap skirt in plaid and coordinate it with the blazer in one of the colors in the plaid. A vest can pick

up another color. For ladde make the blazer in plaid, with solid pants and vest. You might make each of these items in a plaid and a solid color and have three outfits by mixing all the pieces.

Little Vogue 1691 (3-6x) is a charming combination of eyelet bodice and velvet skirt. The neckline is gathered and ties, the sleeves and waist are set off with embroidered trim, and a petticoat peeks from under the ruffled skirt.

Make fast work of these dresses and jumpers with Stretch & Sew's 910 (sizes 7-7) and 915 (sizes 8-12). They are basic designs that offer an opportunity for putting your creative talent to work on variations.



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Pumpkins and
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By Jo An Levine
Staff correspondent of
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I thought it was a funny
sign. "Osh Kosh h'Gosh," I
would repeat over and over.
Only the kids who had to quit
school for six weeks in the
fall to pick cotton wore over-
alls. I never had any, didn't
want any, and never knew
anybody who did. (In those
days...)

Today there exists on
Madison Avenue in New York
a five-story children's shop,
the size of a large town house.
And on the second floor, ap-
proximately 15 feet from the
Yves Saint Laurent Jr. pre-
washed denim overalls selling
for \$68.50, and the Jean Muir
dresses sizes four or so sell-
ing for \$350, I found some
little prewashed overall
dresses for \$11.25. There on
the front of each dress was
the label: "Osh Kosh
h'Gosh."

Suddenly I didn't feel so
out of place wandering
among the lucite and the mir-
rors, inside the curved front
windows built originally to
enclose the Valentino Bou-
tique. Later, I would even
find coloring books for \$1.25
and Wriggler for \$9 in the
same store.

The store, called Pumpkins
& Monkeys, was first set up

in Chicago. The Manhattan
shop opened last month. Its
baby clothes, maternity
clothes, shoes, designer wear
by Givenchy, Castelbajac,
Daniel Hechter, Marielle
Greiner, Nanooka, and
Dominic Ropullo are padded
out with children's books,
shopping bags, tiny back
packs, bracelets, a photog-
rapher's studio, and an inter-
ior design department spec-
ializing in children's rooms.

The owners are Ariene
Rattner, president, and Bill
Cohn, vice-president, and
they, according to store man-
ager, Jean Yates like nice
clothes — and children. A dol-
ling grandmother atmosphere
prevades the store — grand-
mothers who like loud music
and jump rope, that is.

The first child I saw in the
store rolled out from under
an Yves Saint Laurent Jr.
clothes rack. It was up near
the front window and the
view of Madison Avenue was
doubtless terrific from there,
and the navy blue carpet,
which covers most of the
floors, does seem to be made
for rolling on.

Wearing green khaki, four-
year-old Dov Young ran to
his father, Roland Young, an
art director from Los Ange-
les, and designer of record al-
bums for A&M. (His biggest
one was "Frankly, Come
Alive.") He said he thought
the store was a good place to
shop, but "materially and
morally" too expensive. His
children, he said, include
Dov, seven-year-old Ari, an
18-year-old, 19-year-old
Tracey who was with him,
and a 20 and 21-year-old.

Back on the second floor:
A customer named J. J., age
approximately 2½, was car-
rying two hand-painted lunch
boxes which he had cleaned
off a store shelf. His attire: a
paper diaper, shoes, and
socks.

Kneeling before J. J. was a
salesman armed with a fine
selection of fall clothes. J.
J.'s mother was kneeling, too.
The robing of J. J. was going
on midway between the Yves
Saint Laurent's and the Osh
Kosh h'Gosh's.

"Oh, J. J., that's darling,"
said his mother to the cus-
tomer, who was still securely
clad in his diaper and, by his
tina, a natty sportcoat.



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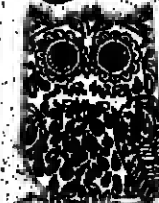
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A ruffles-and-lace pioneer blazes more blasé trail

By Evelyn Radcliffe
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco
There's a new label coming out of Gunne Sax this season. It bears the name of the firm's owner-designer, Jessica McClintock, who practically pioneered those long and frilly dresses at moderate prices for very young women.

The new "Jessica McClintock" label will mark a more sophisticated look: a shorter skirt (mid-calf) than the long Gunne Sax styles; the waistline obscured under the chemise silhouette; fabrics primarily wool challis rather than country cottons; and sizes 4 to 12 rather than the 5 to 13 of Gunne Sax.

This contemporary group adds a new dimension to the regular line that has brought such phenomenal success to Gunne Sax, a name conjured up when fashion was in its kooky stages and Jessica McClintock started the business with Eleanor Bailey, who is now fashion coordinator for Steven's Fabrics. There is still a profusion of the ruffled, laced, flounced, bordered, and braided Victorian dresses so popular in stores all over the United States.

Floral patterns

Both labels, "Jessica McClintock" and "Gunne Sax," have the imprint of the fantasy look favored by both New York and Paris designers this year, but it has been almost a trademark of the firm since its beginning. Calico cottons, tiny floral patterns, and peasant

prints are characteristics of Jessica's creations. The long versions have a quaint and durable quality that explains why they are often chosen by brides who don't want the traditional white gown. There are 42 new fabrics in the works for fall, many of them Jessica's own designs, woven by Wamsutter Mills.

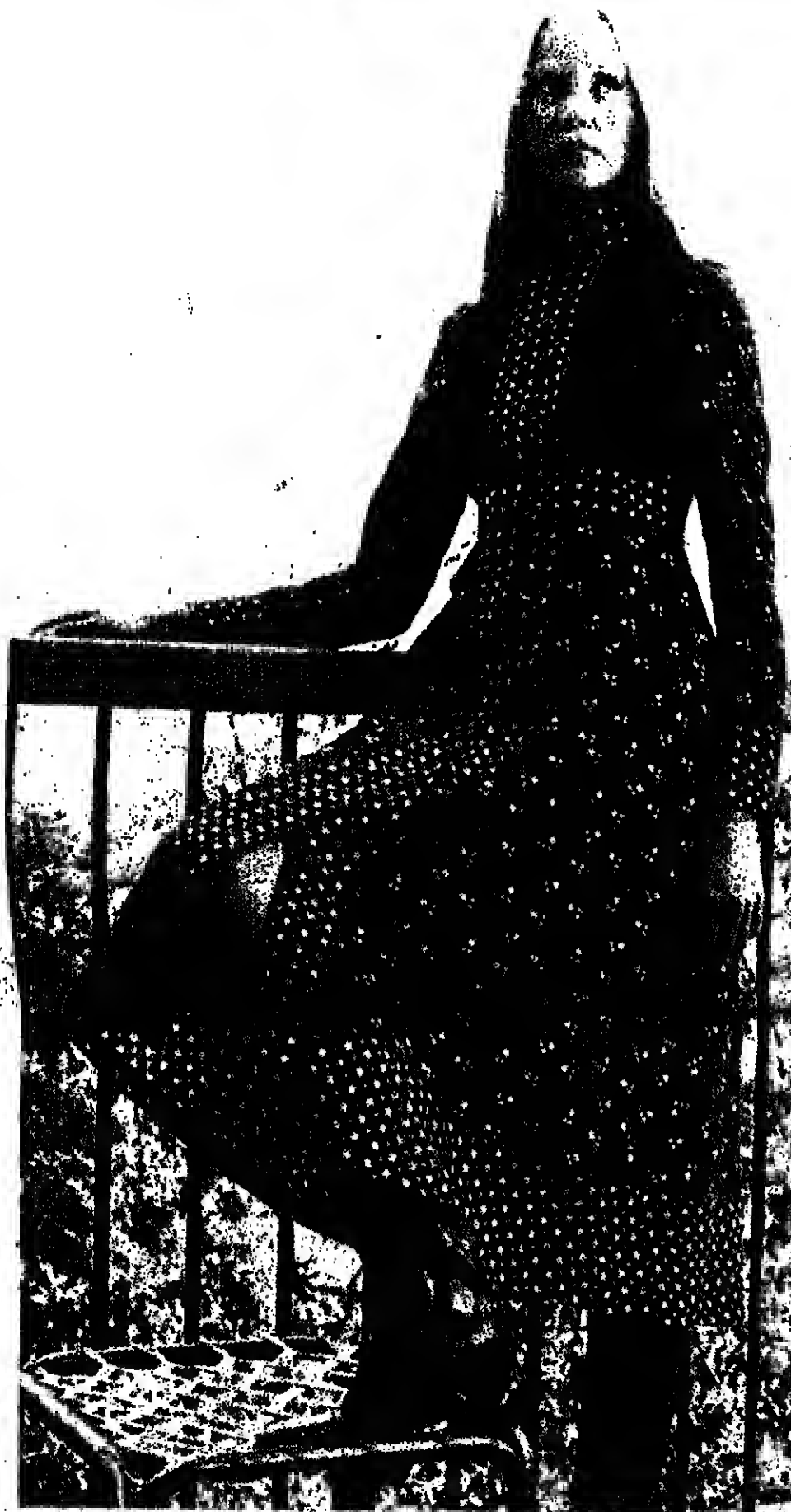
Besides its fashion fame, Gunne Sax has gained Jessica McClintock widespread publicity on business pages across the country. She has built up an annual gross of \$25 million. She employs 120 non-sewing employees; 150 others are contracted to do the sewing in outlying areas, away from San Francisco. Three floors of a warehouse near the waterfront house the operation. And last year Jessica was elected president of the San Francisco Fashion Industries, the first woman to hold that position.

The slim, blond designer with a master's degree in education started her business with \$5,000 and very little experience other than "a lifetime of sewing."

"I would like to inspire more young people to enter the fashion field," she explains, "who will think for themselves, and not be dictated to by what's being done in other fashion capitals."

Born during the depression, Jessica developed an ethic for hard work. Her present philosophy includes "not letting a negative thing harm you or dwell too long in your mind. Learn from it and forget it," she says.

By keeping in tune with the youthful consumer, she has created dresses well suited to their needs, tastes, and pocketbooks.



Rhubarb velvet trims bodice of Jessica McClintock's brown calico dress



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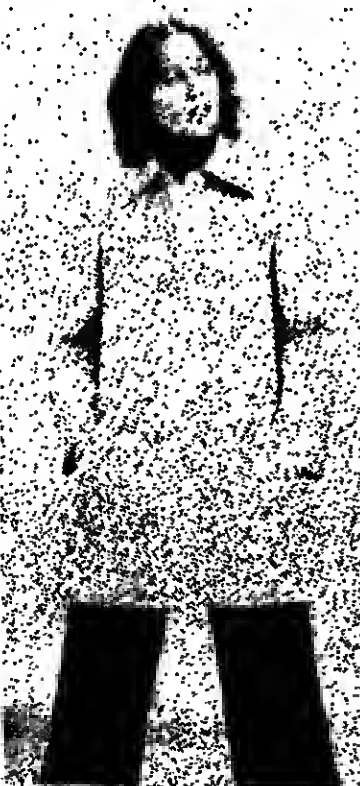


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Le retour à l'école

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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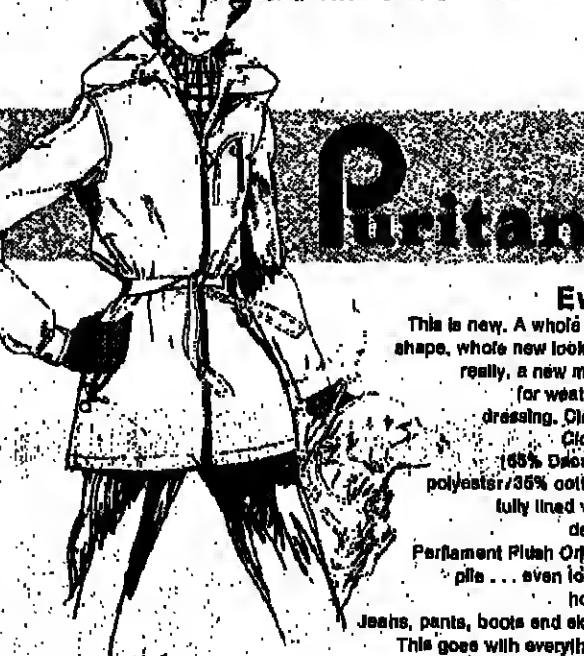
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COATS COATS COATS COATS



Coats get new styling from international couture and gain universal appeal. Above, France's Pierre Cardin softly tailors his "lightening" tweed classics, Spain's Santa Eulalia crisply cuts a hooter cape and skirt in double-face wool, and at far left, U.S. Bill Haire wraps warmth about the wearer.



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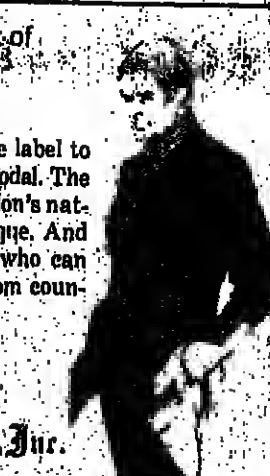
SUITS SUITS SUITS

From left to right, classic separates cut new silhouettes in Bill Haire's evening suit with shorter jacket and fuller skirt, Bill Blass's plaid big skirt with matching muffler, and Don Sayer's one-button jacket and hip-yoked dirndl skirt for Gamut.



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Men's suits get British look

By United Press International
New York
The experts have decided
what you can wear this fall
and now all that's left is for
you to decide if you can af-
ford to be fashionable.
Men's suits, the gurus of
fashion say, will take a jump
toward the English influence.
Lapels, which over the last
decade have ballooned until
they cover most of the upper
body region, are thinning out,
says Chip Tolbert, fashion di-
rector of the Men's Fashion
Association of America.



Chocolate brown jersey dress: new color and shape of Canadian designers

In Canada skirts return, classics get softer look

Pleats, dirndls, 'lots of pretty challis'

By Margaret Ness
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto
Canadian fashions for fall embrace generally with American trends, but many individual designers add a pliancy of their own. The two main themes are the return of skirts and the combination of softness with tailored classics.

"Pleated skirts are the fashion news," reports Pamela Eves-Chesbro, fashion director for the new Toronto Eaton Center with its Galerie of shops. "There are pleats for every type of figure." She also notes that soft, traditionally "feminine" blouses are expected to be more popular than shirts. Such a blouse will be used to soften a tailored classic look as one shown in a recent fashion show, worn with a challis print skirt and a velvet blazer. Blazers, in many modifications, continue strong here for fall.

For the last few seasons fashion has stressed dresses, but the sportswear look has continued to dominate. However, Canadian fashion experts say the timing is right for the dress this fall. One designer who always has featured dresses is Hugh Garber, now with a Toronto house. He has always found a ready market for his classic line. Now he is very optimistic about a dress boom this fall. His skirts are mostly gored or dirndls, not in the pleated framework, and most have grosgrain trim. "This fall my dominant look is softness and pretty challis," he says.

A mixture of textures

"Dressing in bits and pieces is still in," says Mrs. Eves-Chesbro. "But this fall it's more a mixture of textures, especially in tweeds. They are very important. Fabrics are also carrying through the family of ultrasuede and they're going into even more fashion colors."

Top colors for fall include henna, creamy beige, and a lot of black and white, even white flannel pants. Brights aren't really bright. There's more interest in gray and a

rich chocolate brown that we haven't seen in years.

Several Canadian designers always produce a personal look. Marilyn Brooks of Toronto has her Toller Cranston look, related to patterns by this Canadian champion Olympic skier. Especially his canvas called a Strawberry Process. Marilyn has adapted the high pleated collar worn by the girl and combined it with Empire dresses with pleated skirts.

A number of the Montreal sportswear designers again feature variations of Habitus (early French Canadians) sweaters and Hudson Bay blanket coats. They are traditional winter lines. Fall likes ecru in autumn brown worn with matching sweater and fringed skirt or as a culotte dress.

A nightshirt collar

In children's clothes, designer Elie Henderson of Toronto is the trend setter for fall. She follows the adult skirt and blouse interest for her 7-14-year-olds with Liberty prints and brushed challis. In Saint Laurent inspired skirts. Many of her blouses have a Granddad's nightshirt collar, round and buttoned. "These coordinated skirts and blouses were in the stores by early summer," says Ellen, "and they sold out as fast as they arrived." Plaids and tiny floral designs are her dominant fall designs for every age.

For men, the scene dealers will be tweeds and rough clothes. The country look continues, including leather elbow patches, even for city wear.

"Innovative highlights will be topsuits in three button, knee-length styles with detachable hip-length capes," says a spokesman for the Men's Clothing Manufacturers' Association of Ontario. "Suits are either the Jean Paul Gaultier look with natural shoulders and shaped waist, or the Continental European Look with higher armholes, tubular sleeves, and straight pants."

Vests will continue to be popular. Pants will be narrower and are expected to continue the rumor of a return to pleats and narrower belts.



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Innovative knits from California

By Wanda Henderson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
Knits? We thought they were boring until "Miss Jo Ann" came along with her basket of innovative knits and puris.

Juwon Takeda, a vivacious miniature from Seoul, Korea, hasn't dropped many stitches since setting up her inns in the San Fernando Valley five years ago.

The shape and designer flair of her two collections, Miss Jo Ann and Duet Knits, are refreshingly new looking. Hanger-pret and non-stretch, (due to a tighter gauge), styles rest easily on the figure. Skirts are gored, shirred, tamed, paneled, even ruffled. They are paired with an elaborate sleeve, artist smock-sweater, and a vest or sailor midly; yet this is a silhouette without bulk.

Hand knitted and hand crocheted are not just arts. Unusual pattern work in plaids and geo-

metries, plus imaginative color combinations, are added designer touches on cuff, pocket, neckline. Jumpers have their own detachable dikkies with cool collars. For evening, the long, lacy black knit makes its entrance with dramatic impact. A cover-up cardigan ties gently over bare shoulders.

Blouses and poncho tops are shaped by drawstrings, knotted and tassled. There is an international flavor to this knitwear, a hint of Mandarin, a hit of Pussack, a lot of California. Costumes look perishable, but the boucle and jacquard knits are hand washable blends of nylon/silk/wool.

As owner-president of a firm that turned \$3 million in sales last year, there is no doubt that "Miss Jo Ann" is a lady who moves out the orders ahead of schedule. However, when she goes home to a double-decker in Enchino, the "man of the house," a small cowboy, takes over. The fall collection is forgotten - until 6 o'clock next morning.



Juwon Takeda's rose knit blouse over matching pants

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By Margaret de Miraval
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

But the best free entertainment in town may seen be over for all and sundry if other couture leaders follow Pierre Cardin's move, charging admission to see his shows. The fee is 50 francs per person, and one must book seats in advance like a theater. "Why should people walk into a couture house without paying?" Cardin demands. "They wear not my rugs, take up my sales staff's time, and steal my ideas. After all, it's a show. If you go to the movies or theater you expect to purchase a ticket."

Despite rising labor costs and social changes, the winter couture collections have played up more frankly unabashed luxury and extravagance than anyone has seen in years. And since so few people can afford to buy the dresses anyway, in the final analysis what does it really matter how much they cost? For the ready-to-wear stay wearable and the haute couture keep its special magic.

As the late Christian Dior once summed up: "The tradition of the Paris couture is an outward sign of an ancient civilization that intends to survive. . ."



1

ment, one man, one vote, 4 times, and so, for

Mr. da Klenty devotes two or three pages to describing the building and the people who move into it — including those who, overlooked or have to be accommodated in the basement or the back part of the building. Then, ha writtaa:

"One day a most dismayin' discov'ry is made . . . [I]t comes from writers, poets, philosophers and theologians living within the strata. Look, they begin pointing out with dia-

Justice and Police Minister Jimmy Kruger assured this writer that things "won't get worse. They'll get less. There's no possibility of an uprising in this country. We can contain it — and the quicker the 'black power' movement realizes this, the better." Even as thoughtful an Afrikaner as industrialist and financier Albert Wessels said: "Don't expect a French Revolution here. Long before that, we'll find a solution."

Back in his homeland, he finds it desolate, with his people living huddled in fear behind locked doors — yet with the portraits of past worthies still hanging on the walls to keep hope alive. There is much talk of "them," of "bel," police banging on the locked doors at night and of other unpleasantness. The "they," the "them," the "thei!" are never identified. Mr. Schoenman simply and tellingly leaves it to the reader to deduce that "they" are black.

First of a series. Monday: the new generation of black nationalists.



Black gardener tending plants

financial

Patience is the best economic policy, says IMF

By David R. Francis

Boston
There's a considerable sense of frustration among economic policymakers in the industrial countries.

They find there is no instant solution to recession, high unemployment, inflation,

Economic scene

or international payments imbalances that is economically safe. So they are having to tackle these problems with a gradual approach.

That, notes the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its just-released annual report, "is likely to prove difficult."

The fund adds: "It will require skill, patience, and courage on the part of the authorities, together with a substantial measure of continuity. However, despite the problems that might attend the gradual or moderate approach that has been generally adopted, it would not appear that any better or more promising approach is available."

The secretariat of the 131-nation organization could well have changed the tone of this observation from the future to the present. Many governments of the indus-

trial countries are already under fire for not curing unemployment and inflation fast enough.

In the United States, President Carter has been criticized recently by black leaders for, among other things, not reducing the extreme jobless rates in city ghettos.

In Western Europe also, the politicians have been feeling political heat as a result of what the IMF report terms the "generally unsatisfactory" economic situation in the world.

The report notes that "economic and financial conditions in many parts of the world are distinctly better than those of one or two years ago. Nevertheless, the great majority of the fund's member countries are still in the process of attempting to restore order to their economies in the wake of the serious and unprecedented disturbances of 1973-75."

These disturbances include the "rapid upsurge of prices and costs, the most severe and prolonged recession of the post-war period, and the international oil crisis."

The IMF report outlines the problems: "Economic growth rates are generally subnormal in a setting of high unemployment, excess plant capacity, and lagging investment. Inflation is also a widespread problem, and in a number of countries it

is coupled with weakness of the external position.

"In many cases, added to these general features are related problems, such as the presence of inflationary psychology and expectations, a lack of business and consumer confidence, and significant distortions in the structure of the economy."

Most politicians would like nothing more than to suddenly abolish the high unemployment and excessive inflation. They are not economic sadists. But ex-

perience and their economic advisers warn them that excessive stimulation of business activity can give rebirth to inflation and another recession. The quick fix leaves the nation in worse shape than before.

States the IMF: "In the short run, the scope for improvement in this situation is limited. Most member countries - indeed, almost all - have little room for maneuver in their policies of demand management." In other words, they can't change fiscal or monetary policy much without the danger of causing more imbalance.

"Because of the constraints imposed by inflation or balance of payments difficulties," the IMF report continues, "fiscal and monetary policies must be kept under restraint."

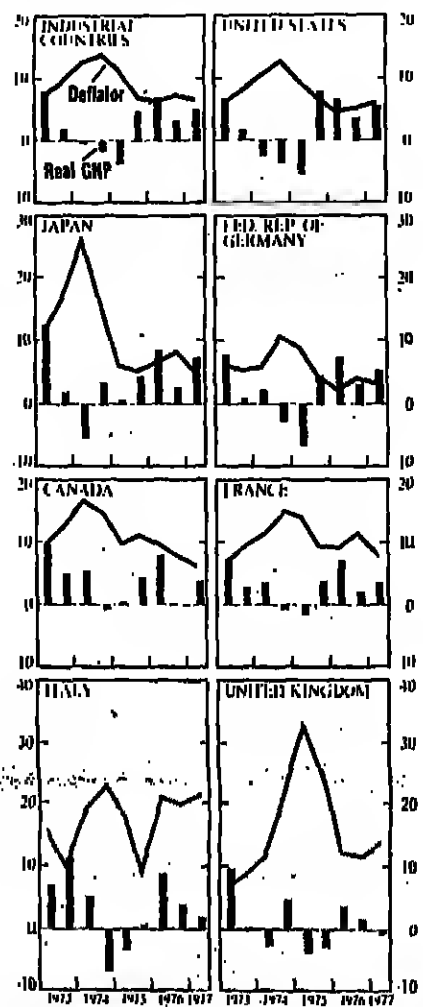
Other measures - such as controls or guidelines for prices and wages and the creation of jobs directly by government - take time to establish and to have effect, the IMF notes.

In the United States, for instance, the Carter administration's job programs are only about now beginning to absorb some of the unemployed. In larger numbers President Carter has rejected wage and price controls. However, he does attempt to influence price and wage decisions by verbal assault on those firms making what he regards as excessive price increases. In Western Europe, many governments attempt to influence price and wage decisions by direct action.

"The IMF says that among the industrial nations, the countries that have been most successful in holding down inflation are 'now in a relatively good economic position.' These include the U.S., West Germany, and Japan.

The attempt by the industrial nations to take a 'palliative and evenhanded approach' to present fiscal and monetary policies so as not to upset the economic picture is something new, the IMF notes. It is in contrast with the frequent changes of policy undertaken in the late 1960s and early '70s when short-term growth targets frequently proved overly ambitious.

It is to be hoped that the moderate, steady approach to restoring stable prosperity works better.



Changes in output and prices
By percent at annual rates noted semiannually

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (C) = commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British Pound	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	1.0000	1.7436	2.026	2.055	2.280	1.487
London	57.35	1.0000	2.026	2.055	2.280	1.487
Frankfurt	2.2277	4.0587	1.0000	1.162	1.339	0.548
Paris	4.9358	8.6661	2.1204	2.0015	1.377	0.667
Geneva	2.4681	4.2393	1.0000	1.162	1.339	0.548
Brussels	35.8591	62.1778	12.4634	12.243	14.523	1.0125
Zurich	2.2883	4.1543	1.0000	1.162	1.339	0.548

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: 0.023; Australian dollar: 1.033; Danish krone: 0.0132; Japanese yen: 0.00747; New Zealand dollar: 0.700; South African rand: 1.525.
Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

from page 1

*Moscow bookworms with Penguins in their pockets

A College students nearby drawing copies of weaponry from Jane's Fighting Ships and Jane's All the World's Aircraft.

So many brightly covered Penguin paperbacks of Ernest Hemingway, James Joyce, Jane Austen, and other classics disappearing through publishers' hands and under Soviet overcoats that Penguin had to send to London to replenish almost half its stock after a few days. Although publishers say pilfering in general was no more than at the Warsaw fair.

A time man despairingly offering money to an attendant of the Thames-Hudson book stand if he could just stay a few minutes longer to read (not even to buy) the glossy book he had bought in line to sea.

Another reading the 486-page "Letters of E. D. White" for so long that he is asked to move along. He apologizes profusely and dis-

appears. Thirty minutes later he reappears, takes the same book down again, sits in a different chair, and starts to read again.

Russians eagerly thumbing through art books of Salvador Dali (surrealism is in fashion here), Norman Rockwell (scenes of everyday American life), and art anthologies.

Western publishers generally agree that the Moscow fair was surprisingly successful. Soviet publishers came during the mornings, and the public in the afternoons.

"At other fairs we mainly deal with other publishers," commented Robert Baensch, a vice-president of Harper & Row. "But so many Russians have stayed and read our display books that it's been like running the largest extension of the Lenin Library" (Moscow's largest).

The Russian pleaded for a book with Carl

Proler, whose publishing house in the United States handles Soviet literature in Russian and English. The rules prevent this, Mr. Proler told him. He could not take something from an exhibit that took seven months to arrange.

But we have been waiting for years, the Russian interrupted.

Mr. Proler meanwhile was delighted with the lack of censorship he had encountered. "I had about 15 books I thought might be confiscated," he said; "unpublished works by Soviet authors, including (Nikolai) Bulgakov and others, but none were touched."

The Lenin Library bought all the books he brought. Customs took about 20 catalogs with descriptions of works by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exile, but left others that also mentioned him.

Two publishers from Israel, admitted after

pressure on the organizers, sold 14 books to the Lenin Library and donated several hundred more to the Foreign Language Library in Moscow.

According to American publishers, the Soviet copyright agency bought and sold about 1,200 contracts with other countries at the fair. Most were between Moscow and Eastern European and other allies. Moscow bought more from the United States, West Germany, Britain, and others in the West than it sold, however.

From the U.S., the Soviets are buying an estimated \$400,000 worth of books, plus translation rights for 75 more and options to buy 232 on top of that. The U.S. bought 30 translations and 132 options. (Last year the Soviets bought \$1.9 million worth of U.S. books and sold about two-thirds less than that.)

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Vilas bashes way to U.S. title

Argentine fells Connors in wild Forest Hills tennis final

By Ross Atkin
Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Propriety and orderliness, earmarks of a bygone era in tennis, were absent as the U.S. Open Championships ended their run here at the West Side Tennis Club. Guillermo Vilas, 26, 6-3, 7-6, 6-0 victory over Jimmy Connors caused the sort of delirium that is more often seen at the conclusion of baseball's World Series or pro football's Super Bowl.

Thinking he had successfully fought off another match point with a deep volley, Connors turned to walk back to the baseline when the line-man made a delayed "out" call. An enraged Vilas jumped in the air and hundreds of spectators quickly swarmed onto the rooftop court before Connors knew what had happened.

The defeated American was disturbed by the way his bid for a third Open crown ended. He exited the stadium quickly after a confrontation with a spectator and later criticized the fans for their strong support of the new champion, who comes from Argentina.

That Vilas was lifted onto the shoulders of his supporters and paraded around center court had toirk Connors, who felt he had at least one more serve coming. Even if he had been awarded that serve though, Jimmy was clearly on his way to defeat.

After winning a tiebreaker (seven points to four) in the third set after trailing 1-4 in games, the bullish South American poured it on his demoralized opponent down the stretch. His serve was particularly awesome, practically leaving ruts in the soft clay and handcuffing Connors, normally noted for his strong service returns.

In his post-match press conference, Vilas said he was unable to reach Connors for the traditional handshake at the net because "the crowd was pulling my headband."

"But he's a great player," Vilas volunteered. "I have a lot of respect for him. The pressure was on him. He hadn't won a major title this year and this was his last chance."

It has been a very frustrating year for Connors, who has lost seven finals (including a five-setter to Bjorn Borg at Wimbledon) and retired with injuries in four tournaments.

Jimmy's failure to win a biggie has left the world's top

men's ranking in a topsy-turvy war between Vilas and Borg, who withdrew from the Open with an injured shoulder in the fourth round. Borg holds a 20 edge over Vilas this year, but the Argentine believes his onslaught at Forest Hills will clinch the No. 1 spot for him. His hot racket certainly has done plenty of talking in recent months, carrying him to 38 straight victories, 46 in a row on clay, and seven consecutive tournament championships.

While these strings are impressive, they pale in comparison to the record Chris Evert compiled in methodically marching to her third straight U.S. Open championship, a feat last accomplished by Maureen (Little Ma) Connolly in 1951-53.

Evert lost only 12 games en route to last year's title, and was only mildly challenged in the first two rounds this year, as she defeated Betty Stove 6-3, 7-5 in the semis and then downed little-known Australian Wendy Turnbull, the tournament's Cinderella, 7-6, 6-2 in the final. The victories topped her clay-court winning streak to 113 matches and put her back in the driver's seat as the world's leading woman player. Virginia Wade had cast a glimmer of doubt as to Evert's superiority by winning Wimbledon.

Evert's victory salvaged some American prestige after most of the titles at stake went to foreign athletes.

Dutchwoman Betty Stove and South African Frew McMillan hoarded a lot of the silverware with their doubles performances.

The presence of McMillan, Bob Hewitt and other South Africans in the Open caused a group of demonstrators to protest outside the club's gates on Sunday.

The protest was little noticed by the USTA, which had been under fire throughout the tournament by fans who want to see the Open stay at Forest Hills rather than move to Flushing Meadows Park near Shea Stadium in New York next year.

Though the planned move may have alienated some spectators, who like the clubby surroundings in Forest Hills, virtually every player feels it is an inevitable and needed step. The West Side Tennis Club is just not big enough to handle a tournament of the Open's magnitude anymore.

Despite the controversies, the last Forest Hills Open did offer some memorable moments. The Vilas-Connors final was one to be sure, but just as unforgettable were the astring of victories 14-year-old Tracy Austin put together in reaching the quarterfinals. Tracy was the darling of the crowd just as Evert had been as a 16-year-old debutante at the 1971 Open. Austin eventually bowed to powerful Betty Stove 6-3, 6-2 in the quarterfinals, but a new star was born.



The moment of victory for Guillermo Vilas

World chess: challengers are both Soviets and the Kremlin is less than pleased

By Larry Eldridge
Sports editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Anyone who enjoys an ironic twist or two can have a field day with the results of the recent Candidates' Matches to determine the 1978 world chess championship challenger.

After more than two years of global competition starting with hundreds of hopefuls, the list was narrowed down to two finalists — and lo and behold, it is those old familiar foes from Leningrad, Boris Spassky and Viktor Korchin.

Since World Champion Anatoly Karpov is also a native of the Soviet Union, it is obvious that the Russians are still dominating the scene. It's equally clear, though, that you could hardly find two prospective challengers less pleasing to the Kremlin.

In the first place, Spassky, the former world champion who lost the title to Bobby Fischer in

1975, is quite a few degrees removed from what the Russians consider an ideal representative of their system.

Boris is not a member of the Communist Party, which is strike one against him. Furthermore, he's a bit too fun-loving for official Soviet tastes — a characteristic which was overlooked while he held the title but which quickly became strike two when he lost it. Finally, he married a French citizen and decided to live in Paris. Strike three!

The Russians were so unhappy with Spassky, in fact, that they would only let him leave the country on condition that he not play in any international competitions while living abroad. Boris apparently agreed, then rehinged when he got an unexpected chance to play in the Candidates' Matches (an ironic turn in itself, since he got in only because his old conqueror, Fischer, chose not to take the place that had been reserved for him as the most recent ex-

With all of Spassky's shortcomings from a Soviet viewpoint, however, he is an absolute shining while knight compared to Korchin, who committed the unforgivable sin of defecting to the West and is consequently a non-person in the eyes of Russian officials.

All of which is very interesting, since after a final match this fall at a date to be determined, one of these two will be playing Karpov for the championship next year.

Russian authorities are undoubtedly rooting for Spassky as the lesser of two evils, but several private citizens with whom I spoke on my recent trip to Moscow and Leningrad expressed the hope that Korchin would be the challenger. And this, indeed, would provide the most drama.

It was Korchin who reached the finals of this same competition three years ago only to lose out in Karpov in a match which he later claimed had been stacked against him.

After the match, the thirty-three-year-old Korchin said it was obvious throughout the match that Russian authorities considered the younger Karpov their hope for the future and wanted him to emerge as the challenger in an anticipated showdown against Fischer. As a result of this bias, Korchin charged, Karpov was given preferential treatment during their match. He even went so far as to claim that he had received some not-so-subtle hints that it wouldn't be very wise for him to upset the apple cart by winning.

As things turned out, that match became the de facto world title contest when the unpredictable Fischer declined to defend his crown — a fair chance to become champion.

Whether there's anything to these allegations or whether they're all just bits of fragments of a loser's imagination (as the Russians, of course, would insist), the fact remains that it builds up an interesting situation if the two should meet again next year.

Improved backhand

By T. C. Longwood

If you're fighting a balky backhand, try more natural motion. Hit your backhand the way you'd throw a Frisbee.

Most professional players consider the backhand easier than the forehand because the body doesn't get in the way. They hit it with a smooth, flowing stroke that seems as unforced as breathing.

If you were throwing a Frisbee in the backyard or at the back, you'd get a better feeling for how natural the backhand can be. You'd stand sideways to your target, draw your arm back close to your body and swing forward with a gradual build-up of momentum until your arm naturally extended out. That's the arm motion you use with your backhand.

The unclogging action of a Frisbee throw is a model backhand stroke. Keeping the elbow close to the body puts less strain on your arm and elbow. It also helps you meet the ball in front of your body and follow through fully.

Golf tip

By Jack Woods

Most people are right-handed. So, I believe myself, most people ought to allow for the right hand.

If you watch a tournament on TV you'll notice that the players who make the great putts are putting, so to speak, with the right hand.

They "palm" the ball forward with the right hand. Most of them also hit most of their putts slightly on the upswing. They "load" the putter blade slightly. They have the shaft of the putter leaning forward slightly; but the putter face at right angles to the line of the putt. Most of these things means playing the ball off the left foot.

On the practice green I suggest you try putting 20 or 30 putts with the ball in front of your left foot. And try to "palm" the ball forward with the right hand from this position.



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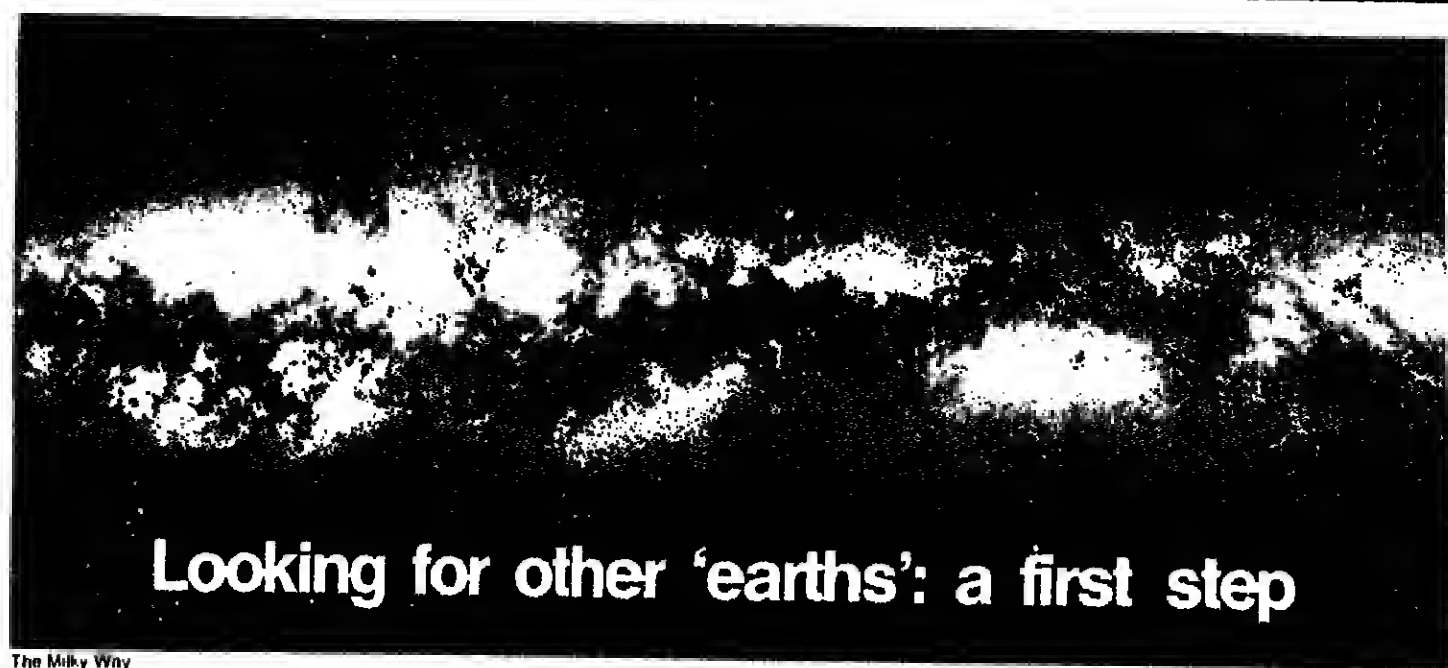
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science



Looking for other 'earths': a first step

The Milky Way

By Robert C. Cowen
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio State University astronomer Robert Dixon is trying to make a cosmic connection. Day after day his radio telescope scans the sky, listening for messages from another world.

So far, several years of such listening have detected no such identifiable signal, according to Dr. Dixon's latest report on his results. But he has found previously unknown astronomical objects, such as cold clouds of hydrogen gas, that are worth studying in their own right. Also, as the only full-time cosmic listening project in America — perhaps in the world — his work is a modest beginning of what could become a significant area of United States radio astronomy research.

For the past two years, a team at the Ames Research Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has been re-examining the feasibility of a search for extraterrestrial intelligence, a concept given the acronym SETI. John Billingham, chief of the program office for SETI, says his team has delved deeply into all aspects of the subject — Is it sensible to think someone may be signaling us? How should a search be made? What would be its payoff if no message were ever found?

Proposal almost ready

Although the study report won't be ready until later in the year, Dr. Billingham says he is convinced that a SETI program would be worthwhile. The techniques involved would advance the science of radio astronomy, adding significantly to knowledge, even if an alien signal were never detected.

When published, the NASA study will outline

several options for a SETI program ranging from relatively modest additions to equipment at some existing observatories to elaborate arrays of radio telescopes.

Meanwhile, Dr. Billingham welcomes Dr. Dixon's efforts as "a commendable initial step" in providing what this kind of research needs.

There have been a number of attempts in the United States and elsewhere to pick up alien signals. But these have been sporadic, short-term efforts. Most experts, including the Ames SETI team, believe that long-term, patient listening is what is needed. Dr. Dixon says he has felt a challenge, and an obligation, to do this. "We have the radio telescope and I want to prod this research field along," he explains. So, with no outside funding and with what he calls "not the most modern equipment," he is systematically scanning the sky from 63 degrees north of the celestial equator to 35 degrees south. (The celestial equator is the projection of Earth's equator on the sky.) He hopes eventually to reach 60 degrees south.

While earlier searches have tended to concentrate on what were believed to be favorable locations, Dr. Dixon is scanning thousands of stars and possible planetary systems. He has already covered a third to a half of the sky within reach of his telescope and plans to cover the rest of it over the next few years.

The key to finding any signal, if there is one, is knowing at what frequencies to listen. Many experts consider the frequency at which cosmic hydrogen emits radio noise (1.42 billion cycles a second) a likely prospect. It is a natural frequency that presumably would be known throughout the galaxy. So Dr. Dixon is listening at frequencies near that standard, looking for an exceptionally well-tuned signal that

would distinguish an interstellar message from natural radio noise.

Results not discouraging

The fact that no such signal has shown up has not discouraged Dr. Dixon. There is a multitude of stars to investigate and no guarantee that the hydrogen frequency really is the one to choose. It is merely a logical frequency to use until a wider search can be organized.

This is what Dr. Billingham would suggest doing as the start of a larger and nationally-funded program. Existing radio telescopes would be equipped with devices called spectral analyzers that would break up a wide range of frequencies into millions, or even billions, of separate channels. Then, the tiny range of frequencies in each channel would be searched for an alien signal. This would be done quickly and automatically.

Such an initial SETI program would be relatively cheap. It might start at \$1 million the first year, rising to \$3 million over the next two to three years, Dr. Billingham says. The main development effort would be to make the analyzers.

Only if this relatively modest effort turned up no signal, Dr. Billingham says, would he suggest going to more ambitious projects, such as a listening post in orbit or building a special radio telescope or array of telescopes that could pick up signals too faint to be detected by the analyzers.

Even if no signal were ever found, Dr. Billingham adds, this effort would be worthwhile scientifically. The feasibility study indicates that, at every level of effort, the SETI search would likely find new astronomical objects, while its sensitivity would enable radio astronomers to study known objects in detail and to observe at distances never attainable before.

The mystery of the 'missing mass'

By Robert C. Cowen

Astronomers may have found a cosmic treasure they have sought for decades. It's the so-called "missing mass." That's the matter, over and above the stars and dust and gas already known, that would supply the extra gravity needed to put the brakes on the expanding universe.

If the discovery of what appears to be a large fraction of this mass is confirmed, it

Research notebook

may settle the question of whether the universe will expand forever or will eventually halt and collapse upon itself. But the discovery reported by Riccardo Giovanelli and associates at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics hints of a larger problem. The "missing mass" has been found distributed in a way that shakes one of the foundations of cosmic science — the cosmological principle.

This principle holds that, on the large

scale, the universe is essentially homogeneous; it is not organized in a hierarchy of ever-larger distinct patterns.

Cosmologists like the principle because it lets them sort through all the complicated solutions to the equations of physics to find those few they can easily build into theories of the universe. But there's no obvious reason why the principle should hold. In fact, it doesn't hold at all when you look about you, for much of what you see in the sky is organized in an ascending hierarchy of structures. Moons circle planets which orbit stars which, in turn, are organized into galaxies. And the galaxies themselves associate in clusters bound in loose federation by their mutual gravity.

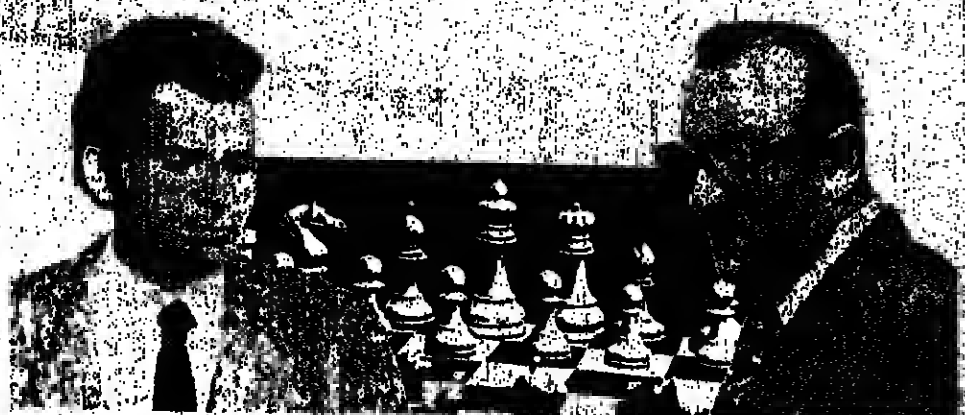
Cosmologists had thought that, beyond the scale of these clusters, each a few ten million light years across, structure disappeared and the universe smoothed out. But there have been indications that galaxy clusters are themselves organized into clusters of clusters. This is where the new discovery comes in. For X-ray observations show the "missing mass" to be o

thin, hot gas that binds clusters into super-cluster associations.

Consisting mainly of hydrogen and helium, the gas seems to be "essentially primordial material" left over from the birth of the universe, its discoverers say. Some 10,000 times hotter than the surface of the sun, the gas is visible mainly at X-ray wave lengths. It seems five to 10 times more abundant than all the material seen at other wavelengths.

While discovery of the gas leads to confirm the existence of superclusters, with dimensions on the order of a few hundred million light years, they still are small compared to the overall universe. But this begs the question of whether there are yet larger organized associations of matter.

At this point, cosmologists can only hope that the hierarchy of order stops there. For if the cosmological principle were to fail, observes Cambridge University cosmologist Michael Barry, "We do not know how to incorporate it [an ordered hierarchy] into a theoretical framework within which we can interpret observational data."



Boris Spassky (left) and Viktor Korchin aim for chess summit

people

A prince and his people

By Jeffrey Robinson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Monaco

This principality, once described by Somerset Maugham as a sunny spot for shady people, is less than half the size of New York's Central Park. Nestled between the French Alps and the Mediterranean Sea, it is famous for yachts, casinos, hotels, a tourist-based economy, stamps, and for its status as a European tax haven and playground.

But watching over it all is a ruling Prince, now in his 28th year as sovereign, who takes his duties and his country very seriously.

"We're a small country," begins Rainier III, who succeeded to the throne of the Grimaldis following the death of his grandfather, Prince Louis II. "And the more I travel, the more I think that the small countries of this world are very useful. They have no eagerness to possess what their neighbors have."

"I believe that small countries should be given more latitude. I am convinced, for example, that because of their vulnerability, small nations are the best champions of peace. Their survival depends on peace, although their voice is so feebly heard in the concert of nations."

Had he not been a prince

Not long ago Prince Rainier, the 33rd sovereign of Europe's oldest ruling family, was asked what he would have liked to do had he not been born a prince. He replied, "I think I would like to have had some activity attached to the sea."

This answer surprised no one, because much of his time during the past 28 years has been devoted to oceanography. It's an interest he comes by naturally; his great-grandfather, Prince Albert I, was a highly respected patron of oceanographic research. In 1910 Prince Albert founded Monaco's Oceanographic Museum, the director of which today is the well-known Jacques-Yves Cousteau.

"Haro again a small country makes itself useful as a member of the international community. One of Monaco's interests, and a very important one, is the encouragement and the development of all efforts toward the advancement of marine research," says Prince Rainier.

The Prince is one of the world's most outspoken advocates for protection of oceans against pollution. "Pollution of the sea is becoming more and more disgusting. Oceanography knows neither frontiers nor nationalities. The more we learn in various fields,



Prince Rainier with Princess Grace

the more knowledge of the seas becomes both important and precious."

In 1956 he was appointed president of the International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea, founded by Prince Albert. Under him, work has progressed in areas such as marine radioactivity, defense against pollution, and increasing the scope of man's knowledge of the undersea world.

"You know, life depends on the water cycle. So life is what's in danger. And it's not something that cannot be avoided, because no unavoidable pollution exists. It's all caused by man. Pollution can be prevented. All it takes is the will and the means to fight it."

He finds particularly menacing reports that the Mediterranean is becoming "a cesspool." In recent years, the waters between Genoa and Marseille have been labeled as among the most polluted in the sea by the heavy shipping that passes through the area. Prince Rainier alarmingly found his country sitting right in the middle of the area, through no fault of his own. With this in mind, and backed with a keen interest in seeking solutions to environmental problems wherever they may arise, the Prince joined with officials from Italy and France to study effective means of ending the pollution.

The answer was Ramoge, a program that brings together cities from St. Raphael to Genoa: its targets are oil tankers, seaside industry, and untreated sewage.

"Environmental problems throughout the Mediterranean are nothing new. There is very limited water circulation, a slow rate of oxygen replenishment, and a lack of nutrients for marine life," says the prince. "According to some estimates, a complete turnover of Mediterranean water — as the sea only meets the Atlantic Ocean at the narrow Strait of Gibraltar — takes 80 years. In other words, it rests with man to begin helping the situation instead of further compounding the problem."

He claims it is possible to make use of pollutants. "Industrial expansion and the pollution explosion have created a civilization of wastes. All of us, sooner or later, become the victims. So what we have to do is turn the pollutants around, to make them useful. Take for example the natural substances contained in urban sewage. This could very well contribute to the fertilization of a marine region if it's judiciously selected and distributed. Why, even thermal pollution, the kind created by anarchy plants and so harmful, could possibly be used to certain forms of aquaculture. Again, finding the answers simply takes the will and the means."

Along those lines, Monaco under Prince Rainier offers a prize, named after Prince Albert I, for oceanographic research and accomplishments.

"The sea plays an important role in the story of my country. I have been vitally concerned with it all my life," says the Prince.

"I'm trying to prove through example that the small nations of this world can make a contribution, must make a contribution. The sea is considered by some as the ideal dump for all kinds of refuse. Fauna and flora are being destroyed. It's happening, too, in the midst of mankind's general indifference. Well, Monaco has always had a major preoccupation with the sea. And I for one feel a clear sense of responsibility to do everything I can to at least control and slow down the process of pollution."

"28 years I'm proud of"

In 28 years there have been many changes in Monaco. The country looks very different today from when Rainier III came to power. Dozens of high-rises have uplifted the face of this one-time fishing village. The Monegasque economy is no longer strictly based on the gaming tables at the casino in Monte Carlo. It is more well rounded, and although still geared to tourism, now supports a growing and important convention industry.

"As our economy has grown, and despite our size, we have emerged as a voice among the world's nations," says Prince Rainier. "We do what we can in areas where we can be effective. The environment is one of those areas. So with that in mind, for the past 28 years, I have tried to use my position to do what I could in a constructive way to maintain and perpetuate Monaco's national passion for the sea. It's 28 years that I'm proud of."

Clay makes dirty hands and super pots

By Judith Helmund

There is something special about the feeling you get when you make something out of clay. Perhaps because you can change clay so easily and thus easily correct your mistakes.

You need clay that will air-dry or that can be "fired" in your oven. Your craft shop will have it. What most potters use must be fired in a kiln at very high temperatures. Clay is versatile. Here are three projects you can do, each of which will introduce you to a new technique.

Clay projects

You'll need:

Oil cloth or newspaper to cover work surface
An old rolling pin or glass jar
Toothpicks
A knitting needle
Clay



'You need clay that will air-dry or that can be fired in your oven'

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Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas News Editor
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What one Irishman can do in Cyprus cold war

By Jobo K. Cooloy
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nicosia, Cyprus

Col. Sean Hamill, an Irishman with a warm, outgoing Gaelic manner, is punching small holes in the political barriers that other people have erected against human contact on this divided island.

Through efforts of his UNFICYP (United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus) humanitarian office, Greek and Turkish Cypriots on both sides manage to get news, letters, and sometimes property and needed funds through moral and physical roadblocks which have virtually partitioned the island into Turkish and Greek-held zones since the Turkish invasion three years ago.

When Mrs. Caylan Mehmet, a Turkish Cypriot woman from Limassol in the Greek-held area, ordered a new sewing machine from London before the invasion, she had no idea she would be moving to the north, as have all the Turkish Cypriots in the south, except for some 100 Turkish Cypriots still living in the Greek area.

Since the sewing machine was being shipped by sea to the port of Limassol, she had all but given up hope of seeing it. Colonel Hamill's office found that the machine had indeed arrived at the Limassol port's customs house, but that the customs three months had passed without her claiming it and it had been sold at public auction by the Greek Cypriot authorities.

Since there was no hope of recovering the machine, UNFICYP's operatives applied under Greek Cypriot law for refund of Mrs. Mehmet's money. They received it — minus a small charge for customs and fees, and paid it to the Turkish Cypriot authorities, who presumably passed it on to Mrs. Mehmet. "A small matter, possibly due to accidents of Cypriot bureaucracy," says a UN official, "but this kind of contact is better than none."

Far more crucial matters than Mrs. Mehmet's sewing machine are the water distribution and sewage-disposal systems for the island, still divided between the zones. Nicosia's Greek Cypriot Mayor, Leos Di Mitridates, has traveled several times to Nicosia's Turkish sector under UN auspices to

discuss a common sewage-treatment plant.

Colonel Hamill's Irish ingenuity, developed during his career in the Irish Army before being assigned to his present mission a year ago, is being applied to the Cyprus war. His problem is the main road to Nicosia, the Morfou area, an in territory newly occupied by the Turks in 1974, whereas most of the distribution facilities are in the Greek-held southern island.

Galling the scarce and rather saline water to all of the paroled areas of the island, following one breakdown last year (which both Greek and Turkish Cypriot sides blamed on each other's improper maintenance of the facilities) is a challenge. But UNFICYP and the Greek and Turkish Cypriots who work with Colonel Hamill are meeting it successfully.

In the same way, but in a much simpler operation, UNFICYP long ago arranged for bottled cooking gas, an essential not produced in the northern zone, to be shipped across the "green line" dividing Nicosia.

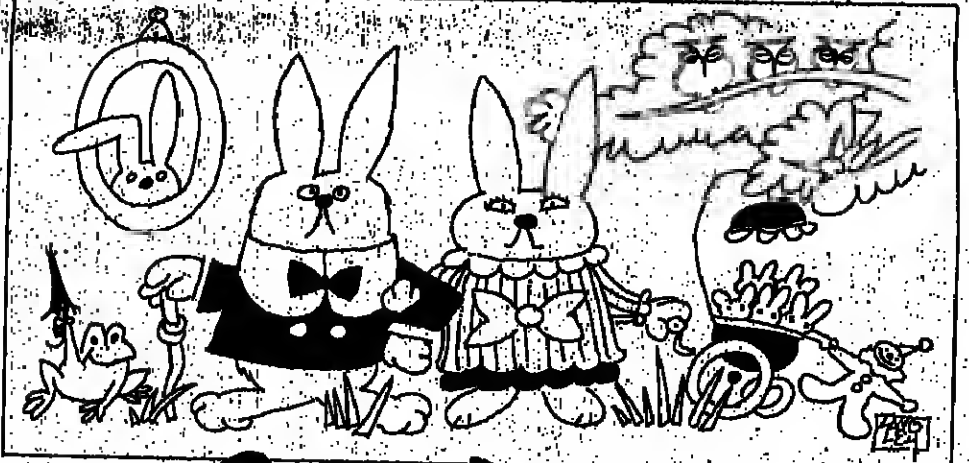
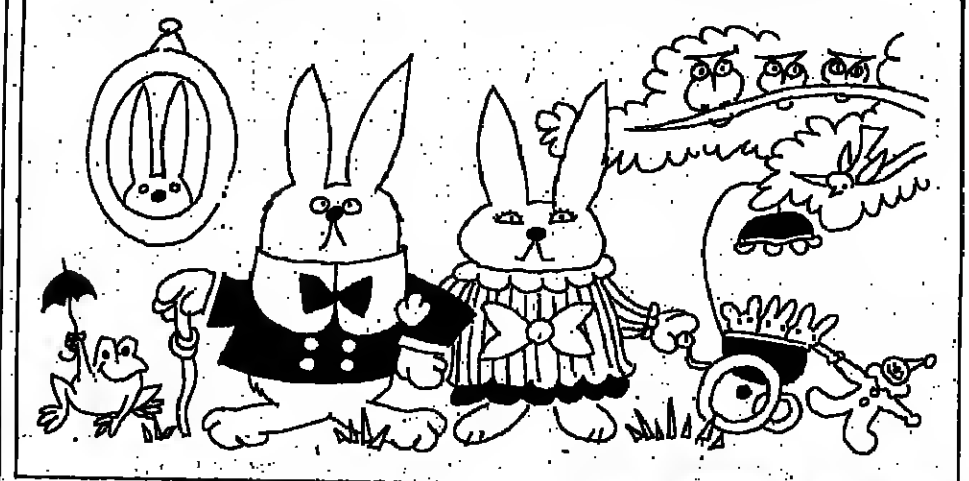
In early morning, as a white-mist-shrouded Canadian UNFICYP spider watches nonchalantly, a truckload of gas cylinders pulls

up from the Greek side by Canadian headquarters at the Ledra Palace Hotel in "no-man's land." The Greek Cypriot driver gets out and goes home for breakfast. A few minutes later, a sleepy Turkish Cypriot driver walks out of the sandbagged, red-painted Turkish checkpoint, climbs into the truck, and drives it north to the waiting Turkish Cypriot markets.

For Greek Cypriots, the greatest tragedy since the invasion has been the displacing of more than 100,000 people who lived in northern areas where their property has been taken over by Turkish Cypriots or settlers from the Turkish mainland. Only about 2,000 "enclaved Greeks," as the UN calls them, remain in the north's Karpas Peninsula.

When the Red Cross closed its Nicosia office in June, Colonel Hamill's UNFICYP detachment took over mail delivery, the task of helping to find teachers and doctors for the Karpas Greeks, and, most important, screening the applications, presented by Turkish Cypriot authorities, of "enclaved Greeks" who the Turks say are volunteering to go south.

for children



RABBIT PUZZLE

The rabbit family posed very carefully for our staff photographer, but the print did not come out exactly. Can you find the six differences between the pictures?

travel

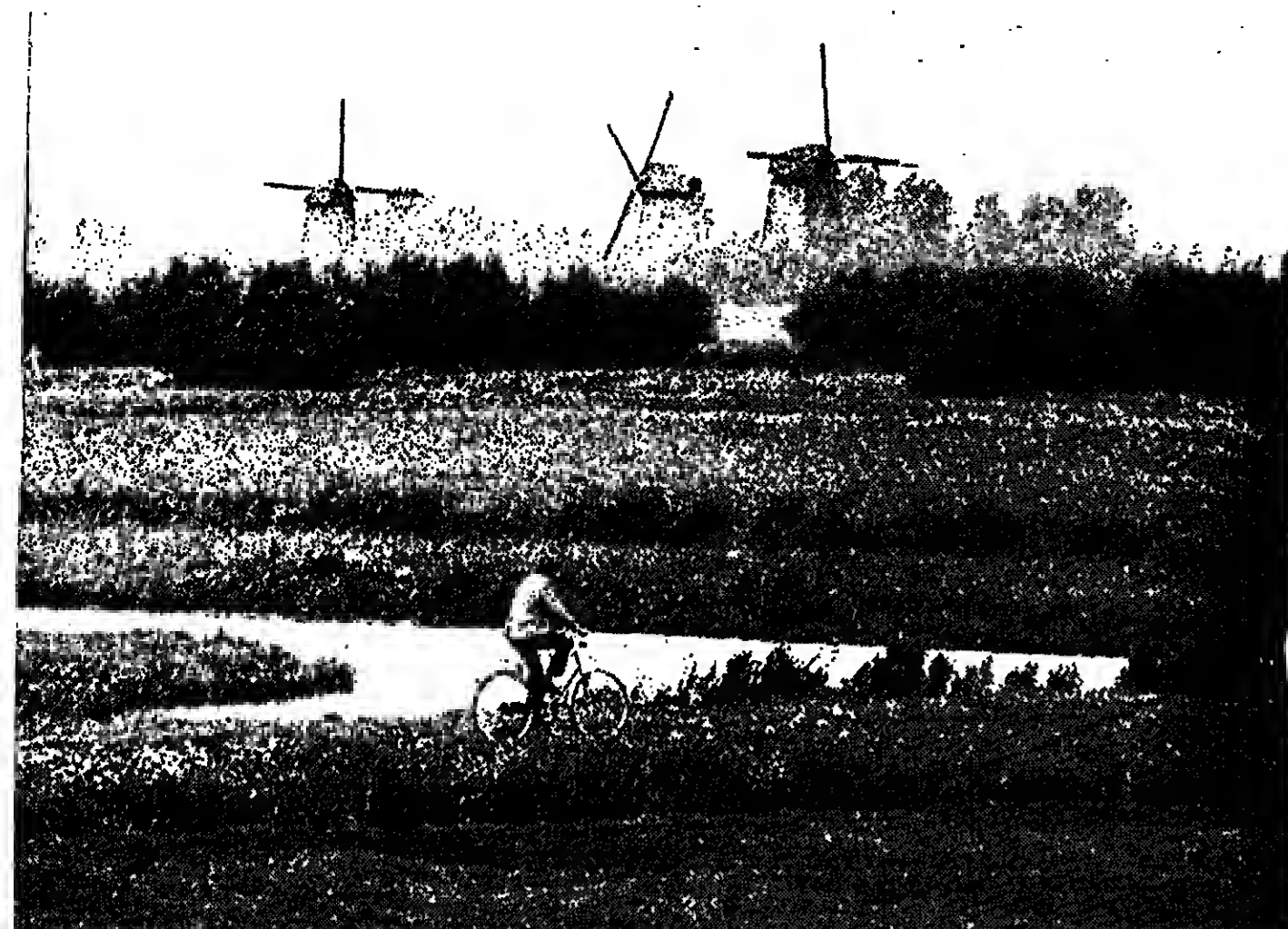
Holland: built for bicycles

By Jack Waugh
Special in
The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam
Europe and the bicycle were made for each other. And in no country on earth does that apply more than in Holland. If you want to ease into biking in Europe, start there.

The Netherlands have unparalleled advantages, starting with the fact that it is flat. The highest hill you will encounter in the entire country is a gentle 32.5 meter high. And even that is way down south, where Holland meets Belgium and Luxembourg.

Add to that phenomenal advantage the fact that flat does not equal dull. Quite the contrary. What meets the eye in Holland is as beautiful as the pumping is easy. Besides, Holland is a bicycle-minded nation — the most bicycle-minded in the world. Eighty railroad stations in the Netherlands rent bikes at reasonable rates. And you can rent your trusty vehicle in one place and drop it off in another.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

There are always places you can take a bicycle that you can't take a car

Everything for bikes

Don't expect to rent a 10-speed, however. If you want that kind of bike, bring your own. What you will get at the railroad station or at 750 other places in Holland where you can rent bicycles, is a one-speed model, which in itself is a testimonial to the equitable terrain.

The Dutch have engineered bicycles right into the transportation system. Holland has

elaborate networks of bike lanes, paths, and rights of way. There are even bicycle museums and maps of each of the 17 sections of the nation charted

especially for bike riders. So start with Holland, but don't slight the rest of Europe. Holland has no corner on biking seen from a bicycle seat.

Every country on the Continent has its national tourist offices stocked with information to help bikers. There are offices in virtually every town. In most of the nations there are also bicycling organizations. Three of the best are the Stichting Fiets (Bicycle Association) in Holland, the Touring Club of France, and the Cyclists' Association of Germany.

Trains easily used

The bicycle can be teamed with train and ferry to get you just about anywhere in Europe. The train-bicycle alliance, particularly, is unique in the world. Many stations, from Belgium to Italy, rent bikes as a matter of course. And all trains gladly carry bicycles as baggage for a token extra cost.

Most important of all, Europe has a bike mentality. Motorists here are conditioned to having bicycles around them constantly, so it is a safe way to travel.

Moreover, people tend to like people who are on bikes. That is true even in the United States, where on a week-long trip last summer from the eastern shore of Maryland to the foot of the Appalachian Mountains, a group of us were befriended on successive rainy days by a city policeman who let us sleep in the precinct dog shed, a kennel operator who put us up in a dog house, an elementary school that lodged us in the principal's office, and a Methodist Church, which bedded us down in the kitchen and let us use the stove.

That kind of hospitality goes double for Europe.

Beware! Airport X-rays can ruin your film

By Buddy Basch
Special in
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Have you ever returned from a long-awaited dream vacation or family reunion and discovered that the pictures you took were "fogged," had unexplained streaks or, even worse, that there was nothing at all on the motion picture or still films you took?

Technical Photography magazine reports that airport security devices in use in the United States damage 17 percent (almost 1 of every 5) of the film rolls that run through these machines.

Signs at airport security check points announcing that "this equipment will not affect ordinary photographic film, magnetic tape, etc." are not an accurate representation of what could happen. Professional photographers have learned by experience not to trust these assurances. The machines, after all, are seldom tested or adjusted and are operated by personnel who are guards, not scientists. They

have no way of knowing what the machine will do and if it is properly adjusted at the moment you use it.

Too many variables

The airlines, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the machine manufacturers all say no damage will be done to films, but there are just too many variables to risk sending yours through the machines. For example: The adjustment of the machine, qualifications of the operator, intensity of the radiation, how many times and how slowly your film has been X-rayed.

It doesn't matter about film speed (ASA), whether it is color, black and white, or the instant kind, exposed or unexposed. They are all equally susceptible to damage.

The problem is that the damage is random. Sometimes it happens and sometimes it doesn't. There is no way to tell just when your film will be affected.

A technical spokesman for Kodak says he has investigated the problem for years. "You're more likely to encounter trouble over-

seas than in the United States," he said. GAF film experts say ordinary film can be fogged by radiation.

Current FAA regulations permit you to have your photo equipment and film hand-inspected. The traveler would be well advised to remove them from hand luggage and insist on an "eye-ball" inspection.

Shield bag available

Another way to protect your film and loaded camera is to put them in a "FilmShield," a lead laminated polyester bag that has been proved positively to protect the films from X-ray damage. They hold a fully loaded 35-mm. camera or 24 35-mm. film packages and can be bought at most camera stores for a few dollars. This certainly beats worrying about possible spoilage.

The 4,000-member Chicago Area Camera Clubs organization and SINA (maker of FilmShield) have begun a "call against the FAA" to force them to change airport signs so people are alerted to the danger of what the machines might do to their films.

In the meantime, just remember you can't always believe in signs.



The sign says "safe" but it's not necessarily so

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going places?

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India's TV project: a 'screen revolution'

By James Nevin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sanathli, India
Nearly 5,000 villagers clustered around, many of them perched on tree limbs to get a better view.

What they were interested in was a dramatization of one of India's greatest literary classics, the "Ramayana," which was to be shown on television.

Most of these people — children, young mothers, elderly men, field laborers, and shopkeepers — had never seen a motion picture before, much less television.

The program they were to watch came to them directly from a communications satellite stationed 22,000 miles above Lake Victoria in Africa. But before the broadcasting could begin, electric power cables had to be hooked up connecting their village in the northern state of Bihar with their main line several miles away.

Not long ago, scenes like this were frequent in India under a pilot project known as SITE (Satellite Instructional Television Experiment), which was designed to determine the feasibility of broadcasting educational television to rural villages on a mass basis.

The project is over now, having ended last fall. But the Indian Government's final report on it, due to be released later this year, is awaited with keen interest by communications specialists in this country and elsewhere in the third world. Many of these people think the Indian system could revolutionize the approach to development problems over the next 10 years. Effective instructional TV, it is hoped, could help teach literacy, modernize agriculture, and improve health care, family planning, and national integration.

In particular, the report is likely to affect decisionmaking in Brazil and Iraq, which have

similar projects on the drawing boards, and in Latin America, where numerous instructional TV proposals are under consideration.

Indeed, depending on what the government report has to say, there may be a "screen revolution" in the making, according to persons interested in the matter.

Thus far, indications are that the report is likely to recommend that the SITE project be renewed and expanded into a national educational network by 1980.

Initially, if these indications prove correct, the system would reach about 100,000 villages. Eventually, about three-quarters of the population would be served.

A major stumbling block, however, is likely to be the cost of such a project. Estimates at this point are of best speculative, but a 1968 study by specialists from Stanford University in California projected a 20-year expenditure of \$700 million would be necessary. This figure now may be regarded as conservative, observers say.

A proposal of this scope is certain to arouse controversy in India. For instance, one key question is how well such an expensive, technology-centered program fits in with new Prime Minister Moraji Desai's emphasis on relieving the conditions of India's rural poor.

Ultimately the answer probably will have to come from the villagers who participated in SITE.

One of these is Trabant Rai, headmaster of the village school in Sanathli. Mr. Rai, speaking in Hindi, says he wants educational TV to continue here. He speaks of increases in school enrollment, various agricultural improvements the village has adopted, and the wider appeal of family planning.

But most important, he says, is the improved mood in the village:

"Before, when there was no work, we used to quarrel with each other. With the television, villagers came to watch in the evening and the quarreling is over."

With a population of about 5,000 Sanathli is larger than most of the other SITE villages, but otherwise fairly typical. Most have a primary school in which the TV could be centrally located.

To select the final 2,400 SITE villages, government workers visited about 10,000 villages in six of India's poorer states. A major criterion was that a village have some public building to which there was equal access without regard to caste or economic status. Preliminary SITE results suggest that public placement of the sets did, in fact, induce a disproportionately high percentage of lower-caste laborers, women, and poor farmers to attend the evening broadcasts.

SITE officials therefore think the experiment fulfilled its principal goal: reaching the segment of society most out of touch with the mass communications media.

"Television has been perceived across the country as a poor man's medium rather than a rich man's," says Dr. Binod Agrawal, a SITE sociologist.

"In other words, our audience is more poor than rich. Until now it has been the rich people in a village who controlled information. But a rich man thinks television is below his dignity."

Proponents of an all-India satellite teaching system also argue that the nondiscriminatory coverage of this type of signal runs counter to traditional patterns in which communication networks develop outward from urban centers to surrounding rural communities.

A disturbing aspect in the otherwise impressive accomplishments of SITE, however, has been the government's reluctance to discuss its financial aspects. The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), which managed the project, kept a relatively low public profile since its beginnings in 1969. But after the much publicized failure of its first orbital spacecraft, in 1975, the ISRO has been reluctant about any matters that might arouse public indignation.

Private estimates put the cost of SITE at between \$15 million and \$20 million, not including the satellite and launch. The satellite was the Applications Technology Satellite-6 (ATS-6), on loan from the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the one-year duration of the project.

SITE officials say that a comparable ground microwave TV system would cost three times that of the satellite system.

Still, the satellite approach has its tech-

nological drawbacks, too. Since the ATS-6 handles only two languages simultaneously, broadcast time has to be shared if the programming includes broadcasts in more than two languages — and there are 15 major languages and several hundred regional dialects in India. SITE managed to produce a four-language programming schedule.

So it seems doubtful, in India at least, that a teaching satellite would be able to respond fully to the multiplicity of local needs. It is more likely that human teachers who live and work in the villages will be needed to translate general knowledge into information of local significance.

Experiments in other countries using nonsatellite instructional TV generally have shown it to be an effective teaching tool. Japan, for example, offers a complete secondary school curriculum through this medium. TV also has been used successfully to teach literacy in Peru and the Ivory Coast, to educate adults in Colombia and Sonora, and to train teachers in Nigeria.

In one SITE experiment here in India preliminary school students watched daily 20-minute science programs tailored specifically to village life. It is difficult to estimate how much they derived from these programs; but this reporter saw large numbers of children attending other broadcasts in the evening, and they often seemed more attentive than the adults, who frequently spent the time in conversation.

One father, speaking his native Oriya tongue, noted that he could not understand the national news segment that SITE broadcast only in Hindi. But he said his son had learned enough of the language from watching TV to translate the segment for him.

Still another consideration is that SITE functioned under strict time pressures, and in many cases conditions were primitive. Three-fourths of the villages originally lacked electricity and many were inaccessible by road. Despite this, the village TV units worked reliably 90 percent of the total broadcasting time.

To at least some people in India, the technological success of the project alone is enough to justify it in terms of national development. SITE director Chinmaya says:

"What Apollo was to the United States, SITE is to India. Managing such a complex problem, getting things done on time day after day in remote villages, is certainly a great achievement in terms of people working together. What else, after all, is national development?"

James Nevin is a freelance journalist recently returned from a 13-month tour of Asia.

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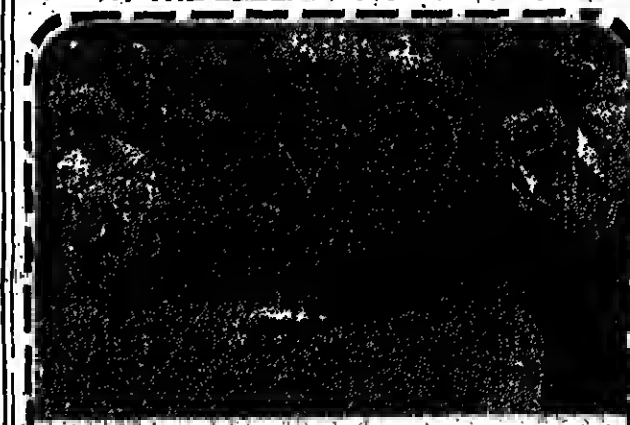
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U.S., Canada plan budworm war

By Reuter

Washington
The Canadian and U.S. Governments are to undertake a six-year program to fight insects that are damaging millions of acres of forests in the two countries, according to the U.S. Agriculture Department.

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Children's own guide

By Gary Yerkey

Brussels
"The region known as the Belgian Ardennes," Carl says, "is a series of hills covered with trees, therefore it is a forest." "But be careful," his friend Carolyn adds, "they may fall into the swamps."

Carl is 6 and Carolyn is 8. Their observations on life in Belgium, along with those of some 100 other children from the four English-language schools in Brussels, make up "A Children's Guide to Brussels," published recently.

Some adults have called it "kids' stuff," but those who know Belgium have called it "amazingly accurate, disarming, and surprisingly wise."

The slim, fast-paced paperback is illustrated with drawings that only children could create. It was "put together," according to the frontispiece, by Morwenna Jones and Jill Hughes, two volunteers from the Brussels-based Community Help Ser-

vice, a non-profit organization serving the special needs of the growing English-speaking population of Greater Brussels.

The book's special beauty (take note) is its candid subjectivity. No political pronouncements. No snobbery.

On Brussels, a town "full of canals on which you can take boat trips for not too much money," Gabi, 12, suggests.

Many of the guide's collective authors live with their families in Waterloo, a suburb of Brussels, so the book devotes considerable attention to the famed battle ground-turned-tourist site. The kids see it in a new light.

"There was a battle at Waterloo," long ago," says Deirdre, 8, of her birthplace. She describes the circumstances of the battle, including Napoleon's losses. Then adds, "Napoleon had more energy, more intelligence and a better brain than any other man in Europe."

French/German

Charles W. Yost

Parmi tous les problèmes urgents de politique étrangère auxquels l'administration doit faire face, pourquoi le président Carter a-t-il choisi de donner la maximum de priorité à celui que la campagne présidentielle de l'automne a clairement fait ressortir comme le plus controversé, le canal de Panama ?

Il y a certainement peu d'avantage politique intérieur à en retirer. Les sondages d'opinion publique continuent à montrer qu'une majorité de citoyens est opposée à tout changement dans la domination des Etats-Unis établie dans la zone du canal il y a 70 ans. Le fait que la ratification des nouveaux traités soit encore loin d'être certaine est mis en évidence par l'intensité de la campagne que le Président a menée pour gagner le soutien du public en leur faveur.

Depuis Watergate en particulier, le public américain a été enclin à attribuer à ses chefs politiques les mobiles les plus has et les plus tordus. Dans ce cas, toutefois, il est difficile de ne pas conclure que le président Carter, comme ses trois prédécesseurs immédiats qui ont précédé des révisions semblables du traité relatif au canal, doit être motivé par la conviction sincère que la sécurité du canal et des Etats-Unis sont renforcées si le traité est révisé et qu'il peut être gravement compromis s'il ne l'est pas.

Les opposants conservateurs des nouveaux traités ont l'habitude, en ce qui concerne la

Les traités de Panama

plupart des questions, de citer l'ensemble des chefs d'état-major. Au sujet de la question du canal de Panama l'ensemble des chefs d'état-major est unanime et explicite en disant non seulement que les nouveaux traités n'affaibliront pas la sécurité du canal, mais qu'ils sont nécessaires à son maintien. Il est décevant et minable de suggérer, ainsi que certains l'ont fait, que les chefs sont motivés dans cette occasion par la crainte de perdre leur poste.

Parlant de façon réaliste, qu'est-ce qui pourrait menacer la sécurité du canal ? En cas de guerre mondiale un missile nucléaire lancé par un sous-marin soviétique pourrait le détruire. Le genre de traité que les U.S.A. ont avec le Panama et le genre de garnison qu'ils maintiennent dans la zone n'aurait pas le moindre effet dans cette éventualité.

La vraie menace envers le canal est une menace régionale. Les Panaméens et les autres citoyens d'Amérique latine ont souvent à ressentir avec passion que dans les jours et à notre époque où tous les empires coloniaux du XIX^e siècle ont été balayés, il est intolérable qu'une relique du colonialisme continue à leur être imposée. Si, après treize années de négociations minutieuses suivant les termes recommandés par quatre présidents et l'ensemble des chefs d'état-major, les traités devaient être repoussés, alors vraiment la sécurité du canal serait en danger.

Il est évident qu'avec des milliers de tra-

vailleurs panaméens dans la zone, les défilés du canal pourraient être sabotés malgré toute la vigilance déployée par la garnison américaine. Des actes de répression des Américains destinés à maintenir le canal ouvert pourraient avoir comme résultat d'importantes attaques de guérillas qui ne pourraient être contre-attaquées que par l'envoi d'une quantité importante de troupes américaines pour combattre dans les jungles du Panama, comme elles l'ont fait dans les jungles du Vietnam.

Les guerilleros panaméens bénéficieraient du soutien enthousiaste non seulement de Cuba mais de toute l'Amérique latine. Il y aurait des démonstrations et des boycotts contre les intérêts commerciaux américains dans toute cette vaste région. Les relations harmonieuses qui ont existé entre les Etats-Unis et ses voisins d'Amérique du Sud depuis la politique de bon voisinage de Roosevelt seraient fatalement sapées.

Si les U.S.A. doivent être sérieusement brouillés avec la plupart de leurs voisins dans cet hémisphère, si les nations des Caraïbes doivent devenir plus amies de Cuba que des U.S.A., est-ce que cela contribuerait à la sécurité des Etats-Unis vis-à-vis de l'Union soviétique ? Serait-ce là une façon rationnable de conserver l'autorité politique le plus appréciée du monde, le prestige d'une grande et généreuse démocratie ? La réponse à ces questions est évidente.

Le fait que le gouvernement du Panama

n'est pas une démocratie représentative en dehors de propos. Si les U.S.A. traitaient les relations amicales aux démocraties représentatives ils se couperaient des milliers de monde.

Les conditions que les U.S.A. ont imposées aux Panaméens en 1903 sont aussi hors de propos en 1977. Le monde change et refuser de reconnaître le changement n'est pas un signe de patriotisme mais d'une nostalgie invaincue, parfois laide. Qu'est-il advenu de la Grande-Bretagne et de la France lorsqu'elles ont essayé de garder le canal de Suez par la force ?

Les nouveaux traités avec le Panama donnent aux Etats-Unis la participation dans l'exploitation du canal jusqu'à l'an 2000 et le droit aux Etats-Unis d'intervenir pour préserver sa neutralité même après cette date. Toutefois, la sécurité du canal doit dépendre du caractère des relations entre le Panama et les Etats-Unis. Si ces relations sont amicales, le canal sera sûr. Sinon, le canal sera en danger et également toute la position des U.S.A. au sud du Rio Grande.

Il y a lieu de croire que ce sont là quelques-unes des considérations qui ont incité le président Carter et les chefs d'état-major, et qu'ils recherchent avec clarté l'absence d'intérêt national, à affronter les risques de politique intérieure impliqués dans le changement des relations américano-panaméennes d'un passé relatif à un futur plein de promesses.

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Die Panama-Verträge

Warum hat Präsident Carter von all den dringenden außenpolitischen Angelegenheiten, mit denen sich seine Administration auseinandersetzen muß, einer Frage höchste Priorität eingeräumt, die, wie aus der Wahlkampagne im vergangenen Jahr klar zu ersehen war, eine der umstrittensten ist — die Frage des Panamakanals?

Sicher liegen für ihn geringe innenpolitische Vorteile darin. Öffentliche Meinungsumfragen ergaben weiterhin, daß die Mehrheit aller Amerikaner in der Herrschaft über die Kanalzone, die die USA seit 70 Jahren ausüben, ablehnend gegenübersteht. Daß eine Ratifizierung der neuen Verträge noch bei weitem nicht feststeht, ist daran zu erkennen, daß der Präsident sich sehr bemüht, die Öffentlichkeit dafür zu gewinnen.

Vor allem seit der Watergate-Affäre neigt die amerikanische Bevölkerung dazu, ihren politischen Führern die niedrigsten und parteigegensätzlichen Motive anzuhängen. In diesem Fall kann man sich jedoch schwerlich dem Schluß entziehen, daß Präsident Carter, wie seine drei unmittelbaren Vorgänger, die ähnliche Änderungen des Vertrags über den Kanal beitrugen, von der entscheidenden Überzeugung ausgehen muß, daß die Sicherheit des Kanals und der Vereinigten Staaten durch eine Änderung des Vertrags gestärkt würde, daß aber jedoch sehr bedroht würde, sollte er in seiner alten Form beibehalten werden.

Konservative Gegner der neuen Verträge sind gewohnt, in den meisten Sicherheitstragen die Generalsekretäre zu zitieren. In Bezug auf

die Panamakanal-Frage erklären die Generalsekretäre einmütig und nachdrücklich, daß die neuen Verträge nicht nur die Sicherheit des Kanals nicht schwächen würden, sondern daß sie erforderlich seien, um sie zu wahren. Es ist herabwürdigend und schädlich, den Gedanken nehezulegen, wie einige es getan haben, die Oberbefehlshaber seien in dieser Angelegenheit von der Furcht beeinflusst, ihre Stellung zu verlieren.

Worin könnte, realistisch gesehen, die Gefahr für die Sicherheit des Kanals liegen? Im Falle eines allgemeinen Krieges könnte eine einzige von einem sowjetischen U-Boot abgeschossene Nuklearkette den Kanal vernichten. Was für einen Vertrag die USA mit Panama haben oder was für eine Garnison sie in der Kanalzone unterhalten, würde in dieser Hinsicht nicht das geringste ändern.

Die wirkliche Gefahr für den Kanal ist eine regionale Sache. Die Panamäer und alle anderen Lateinamerikaner sind zu der leidenschaftlichen Überzeugung gelangt, daß heute, in einem Zeitalter, wo die Kolonialreiche des 19. Jahrhunderts alle abgeworfen sind, es untragbar ist, daß ein Überbleibsel des Kolonialismus ihnen weiterhin auferlegt sein sollte. Wenn auch 13 Jahren eingehender Verhandlungen Verträge, deren allgemeiner Inhalt von vier Präsidenten und den Generalsekretären empfohlen worden ist, abgelehnt werden sollten, stünde tatsächlich die Sicherheit des Kanals in Gefahr.

Tausende von Panamäern arbeiten in der Kanalzone; und es ist offensichtlich, daß die

Schleusen sabotiert werden könnten, wie wachsam auch die amerikanische Besatzung sein mag. Gegenmaßnahmen der USA zu dem Zweck, den Kanal offen zu halten, könnten zu umfangreichen Guerillakriegen führen, die nur abgewendet werden könnten, wenn eine große Zahl amerikanischer Truppen eingesetzt würde, um in dem Dschungel Panamas zu kämpfen, wie sie es in Vietnam getan haben.

Die panamaischen Guerillas würden nicht nur die begehrteste Unterstützung Kubas, sondern ganz Lateinamerika gewinnen. Es würde zu Demonstrationen und Boykotten gegen die amerikanischen Geschäftsinteressen überall in jenem weiten Gebiet kommen. Die harmonischen Beziehungen, die seit Roosevelts gut nachsichtiger Politik zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten und ihren südlichen Nachbarn bestanden haben, würden verhängnisvoll unterminiert werden.

Sollte es zwischen den USA und den meisten ihrer Nachbarn in dieser Hemisphäre ernsthafte Unstimmigkeiten geben, wenn die karibischen Länder freundschaftliche Beziehungen zu Kuba als zu den USA unterhalten, würde dies dann zur Sicherheit der Vereinigten Staaten gegenüber der Sowjetunion beitragen? Würde dies ein vernünftiger Weg, Amerikas wertvollsten politisches Mittel in der Welt zu bewahren — nämlich das Prestige einer großen und großzügigen Demokratie? Dies sind rhetorische Fragen.

Die Tatsache, daß die panamaische Regierung keine repräsentative Demokratie ist, ist unbedeutend. Wenn die USA ihre freud-

schaftlichen Beziehungen auf repräsentative Demokratien beschränkten, würden sie sich von zwei Dritteln der Welt abschneiden.

Die Bedingungen, die 1903 den Panamäern von den USA auferlegt wurden, sind heute, im Jahre 1977, ebenfalls bedeutungslos. Die Welt ändert sich, und sich zu weigern, die Änderung anzuerkennen, ist nicht ein Zeichen von Patriotismus, sondern von Irrsinn, mühsamer verhängnisvoller Sentimentalität. Wie ergiebt es sich Großbritannien und Frankreich, als sie den Suezkanal mit Gewalt zu beharren suchen?

Die neuen Verträge mit Panama sehen vor, daß die Vereinigten Staaten bis zum Jahre 2000 an der Inbetriebnahme des Kanals beteiligt sind, und sogar danach zur Intervention berechtigt sind, wenn es gilt, die Neutralität des Kanals aufrechtzuerhalten. Doch die Sicherheit des Kanals muß von den Beziehungen zwischen Panama und den Vereinigten Staaten abhängen. Sind diese Beziehungen freundlich, dann wird auch der Kanal sicher sein. Wenn nicht, ist der Kanal gefährdet und damit auch tatsächlich die ganze Stellung der USA südlich des Rio Grande.

Wehrschaffend sind dies einige der Erwägungen, die Präsident Carter und die Oberbefehlshaber dazu bewegen — mit einem weitläufigen Blick auf das nationale Interesse — sich im eigenen Land den politischen Risiken auszusetzen, die es mit sich bringt, wenn die amerikanisch-panamaischen Beziehungen aus einer unhaltbaren Vergangenheit in eine hoffnungsvolle Zukunft gerückt werden sollten.

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The Panama treaties

Canal issue the joint chiefs are unanimous and explicit in saying not only that the new treaties will not weaken the security of the canal, but that they are required to maintain it. It is demeaning and shabby to suggest, as some have done, that the chiefs are motivated on this occasion by fear of losing their jobs.

What, realistically speaking, is the possible threat to the canal's security? In case of general war one nuclear missile from a Soviet submarine could knock it out. What sort of treaty the U.S. has with Panama or what sort of garrison it maintains in the zone would not have the slightest effect on this eventuality.

The real threat to the canal is a regional one. The Panamanians, and all other Latin Americans, have passionately come to feel that, in this day and age when 19th-century colonial empires have all been swept away, it is intolerable that a relic of colonialism should continue to be imposed on them. If after 13 years of painstaking negotiations treaties along these recommendations by four presidents and the joint chiefs should be rejected, then indeed the security of the canal would be in danger.

It is obvious that, with thousands of Panamanian workers in the zone, the canal looks could be sabotaged no matter how vigilant the

U.S. garrison is. Representative U.S. actions designed to keep the canal open could result in substantial guerrilla warfare which could be met only by sending large numbers of American troops to fight in the jungles of Panama, as they did in the jungles of Vietnam.

The Panamanian guerrillas would receive the enthusiastic support not only of Cuba but of all Latin America. There would be demonstrations and boycotts against U.S. business interests throughout that vast region. The harmonious relationship which has existed between the United States and its southern neighbors since Roosevelt's good neighbor policy would be fatally undermined.

If the U.S. should be seriously at odds with most of its neighbors in this hemisphere, if the nations of the Caribbean should become more friendly with Cuba than the U.S., would this contribute to United States security vis-à-vis the Soviet Union? Would this be a sensible way to conserve America's most valuable political asset around the world, the prestige of a great and generous democracy? These questions answer themselves.

The fact that the Panamanian Government is not a representative democracy is irrelevant. If the U.S. limited its friendly relations to

representative democracies, it would be isolated from two-thirds of the world.

The conditions the U.S. imposed on the Panamanians in 1903 are also irrelevant in 1977. The world does change, and refusing to recognize change is a mark not of patriotism but of foolishness, sometimes fatal, nostalgia. How did Britain and France fare when they tried to hold Suez by force?

The new treaties with Panama provide for United States participation in the operation of the canal until the year 2000 and for the right of United States intervention to preserve its neutrality and thereafter. Yet the security of the canal must depend on the character of the relationship between Panama and the United States. If that relationship is friendly, the canal will be secure. If it is not, the canal will be insecure, and so indeed will the whole U.S. position south of the Rio Grande.

Presumably these are some of the considerations which prompted President Carter and the joint chiefs, in a far-sighted pursuit of national interest, to face the domestic political risks involved in moving U.S.-Panamanian relations from an untenable past to a promising future.

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[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru dans l'anglais sur la page The Home Forum

[Une traduction française de cet article se trouve sur la page Forum]

Nourriture spirituelle

De tous côtés, il semble que l'humanité soit divisée entre les favorisés et les défavorisés : ceux qui ont des biens en abondance et ceux qui ont à peine de quoi subsister. Mais, en réalité, les favorisés aussi bien que les défavorisés trouvent leur subsistance en Dieu, l'Esprit infini.

La Science Chrétienne, découverte et fondée par Mary Baker Eddy, enseigne que l'homme est une idée spirituelle dans l'entendement divin, Dieu. L'homme est l'image même ou reflet de Dieu et non pas une simple créature physique. Les besoins réels de l'homme sont donc entièrement spirituels et sont satisfaits par l'Esprit omniprésent et infini.

Mais qu'en est-il de ceux qui sont dans l'ignorance, sans nourriture et autres choses essentielles ? Quels sont leurs besoins spirituels ? Un de ces besoins est de ressentir le vrai amour de Dieu. Ou bien de comprendre qu'ils ont une valeur précieuse qui leur est propre et une utilité ininterrompue en tant qu'enfants de Dieu. Ou d'avoir le courage, la foi, la persévérance et la force de reconnaître leur identité spirituelle véritable en tant que ressemblance de Dieu et d'exprimer cette ressemblance dans tout ce qu'ils font.

Tous ces besoins sont éternellement satisfaits par l'Esprit divin. A mesure que nous nous tournons vers Dieu en prière, nous découvrons le bien qu'il nous a déjà donné. Nous commençons à revendiquer notre héritage d'abondance spirituelle. Puis, guidés par les idées de Dieu qui nous soutiennent, nous nous apercevons que nous pouvons survenir humainement à nos besoins. Mrs. Eddy explique : « Dieu nous donne ses idées spirituelles, et à leur tour, celles-ci pourvoient à vos besoins quotidiens. »

Dans l'Ancien Testament de la Bible, nous trouvons la remarquable histoire de Moïse guidant les enfants d'Israël hors de leur esclavage en Egypte vers la Terre Promise, histoire dans laquelle il est relaté que des milliers de gens furent nourris par des moyens spirituels. Un mois après le début de leur voyage, l'immense bande d'Israélites se trouva à court de nourriture et regretta d'avoir jamais quitté l'Egypte. Ils accusèrent oméremment Moïse de ne les avoir emmenés dans le désert que pour les faire mourir de faim.

Quel était le besoin spirituel des Israélites en cette circonstance ? Leur besoin était peut-être d'avoir plus de foi et de confiance en la sollicitude omnipotente de Dieu. Ou de

comprendre que l'Esprit, Dieu, et non Moïse, était leur véritable libérateur.

Atin de répondre à ces besoins, Moïse se tourna vers Dieu en prière. La réponse qu'il reçut fut l'assurance, l'affirmation, que tout allait bien. La Bible déclare : « L'Eternel, s'adressant à Moïse, dit : ... Entre les deux soirs vous mangerez de la viande, et au matin vous vous rassurez de pain ; et vous saurez que je suis l'Eternel, votre Dieu. »

L'histoire se poursuit en relatant que des caillots de la « manne » apparurent miraculeusement, nourrissant la multitude affamée et révélant indubitablement le pouvoir et la bonté de Dieu.

Il est intéressant de remarquer que Moïse ordonna aux Israélites de ramasser la manne, ou le pain, chaque matin et de ne pas prendre ce qu'il fallait pour la journée. Ceux qui désobéirent et ramassèrent plus que la provision journalière trouvèrent que le surplus était avarié le lendemain matin.

Quel besoin spirituel fut antérieur donc ceux-ci ? Le besoin d'accepter les bienfaits de Dieu aujourd'hui sans crainte du lendemain ? Ou de s'appuyer continuellement sur Dieu au lieu de dépendre de l'accumulation de biens matériels ?

Aujourd'hui, quand nous prions Dieu de

nous donner une nourriture spirituelle, nous ne verrons peut-être pas une pluie de manne tomber du ciel. Pourtant ce que Dieu nous donnera sera tout aussi tangible, tout aussi abondant qu'au temps de Moïse.

Il se peut que nous soyons conduits vers un emploi vacant dont nous n'avions jamais entendu parler. Ou bien que des talents et des capacités non utilisés nous soient révélés. Ou qu'une source de subsistance qui n'avait pas été découverte ou imaginée auparavant reçoive notre attention. Nos besoins humains seront satisfaits d'une façon quelconque grâce à notre compréhension des ressources abondantes de l'Esprit.

Ainsi nous pouvons abattre les barrières entre les préjugés favorisés et défavorisés et prouver, jusqu'à un certain point, qu'ils ont tous, en réalité, ce qui leur est nécessaire — en tant qu'enfants de Dieu.

'Miscellaneous Writings', p. 307; 'Exode 16:11, 12.

'Christian Science' (quotations)

La traduction française de l'article d'Édith de la Science Chrétienne, Science et Santé avec la Colonne Éclairée de Mary Baker Eddy, écrite avec le texte original en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lectures de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinender religiöser Artikel

(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Geistige Versorgung

Wie man es auch betrachtet, es scheint, als wäre die Menschheit in Arme und Reiche aufgeteilt: in diejenigen, die kaum genug zum Leben haben, und die, die alles in Hülle und Fülle besitzen. Aber sowohl die Armen als auch die Reichen, werden in Wirklichkeit von Gott, dem unendlichen Geist, versorgt. Die „Christliche Wissenschaft“, die von Mary Baker Eddy entdeckt und gegründet wurde, lehrt, daß der Mensch eine geistige Idee in dem göttlichen Geist, Gott, ist. Anstatt lediglich ein physisches Geschöpf zu sein, ist der Mensch das genaue Ebenbild oder die Widerspiegelung Gottes. Daher sind die wirklichen Bedürfnisse des Menschen ganz und gar geistig und werden von dem unendlichen, immer gegenwärtigen Geist gesättigt.

Wie sieht es aber mit den Notleidenden, die nichts zu essen haben und der anderen Lebensnotwendigkeiten entbehren? Welche

geistigen Bedürfnisse haben sie? Eines der Bedürfnisse besteht darin, Gottes zärtliche Liebe zu empfinden; oder ihren eigenen besonderen Wert und ihre beständige Nützlichkeit als Kinder Gottes zu verstehen. Oder sie brauchen Mut, Vertrauen, Beherrlichkeit und Kraft, um ihre wirkliche, geistige Identität als das Ebenbild Gottes zu erkennen und dieses Ebenbild in all ihrem Tun zum Ausdruck zu bringen.

Alle diese Bedürfnisse werden immerdar von dem göttlichen Geist gesättigt. Wenn wir uns im Gebet an Gott wenden, entdecken wir das Gute, das Er uns bereite gegeben hat. Wir beginnen, unser Erbteil der geistigen Fülle zu beanspruchen. Dann werden wir, durch die erhaltenen Ideen Gottes geführt, feststellen, daß wir für uns selbst in menschlicher Weise sorgen können. Mrs. Eddy erklärt: „Gott gibt euch Seine geistigen Ideen, und die wiederum geben euch, was ihr täglich braucht.“

Die Bibel enthält im Alten Testament einen bemerkenswerten Bericht darüber, wie Tausende von Menschen durch geistige Mittel versorgt wurden, und zwar als Moïse die Kinder Israel aus der Knechtschaft aus Ägypten in das Gelobte Land führte. Nachdem sie einen Monat lang unterwegs gewesen waren, hatte die große Schar von Israeliten keine Nahrungsmittel mehr, und sie bereuerten es, Ägypten jemals verlassen zu haben. Sie beschuldigten Moïse, er habe sie nur in die Wüste geführt, um die dort den Hungertoten zu lassen.

Welches geistige Bedürfnis hatten die Israeliten in jenem Augenblick? Vielleicht mußten sie mehr Hoffnung und Vertrauen auf Gottes allmächtige Fürsorge haben; oder sie mußten verstehen lernen, daß Gott, Gott, und nicht Moïse ihr wahrer Befreier war.

Um diese Bedürfnisse zu stillen, wandte sich Moïse im Gebet an Gott. Als Antwort or-

neilte er eine Gewitter, eine Bestätigung, daß alles gut verlaufen werde. Die Bibel berichtet: „Und der Herr sprach zu Moïse: ... Gegen Abend soll ihr Fleisch zu essen haben und am Morgen von Brot soll werden und soll immerdar; daß ich, der Herr, euer Gott bin.“

Es wird weiter berichtet, daß die Israeliten auf wunderbare Weise mit Wachtelei und „Manna“ versorgt wurden, wodurch die hungerrige Menge gesättigt und ihr Gottes Macht und Güte unmittelbar offenbart wurde.

Interessanterweise gebot Moïse den Israeliten, das Manna oder Brot jeden Morgen aufs neue zu sammeln und nur das zu nehmen, was sie für den Tag brauchten. Diejenigen, die nicht gehorchten und mehr als einen Tagessportion aufheben wollten, fanden fest, daß ihr Vorrat über Nacht verdarb.

Welches geistige Bedürfnis wurde damit gestillt? Das Bedürfnis, Gottes Wohlwolligkeit heute zu akzeptieren, ohne um den morgigen Tag besorgt zu sein? Oder die Notwendigkeit, sich ununterbrochen auf Gott anstatt auf angehaufte materielle Güter zu verlassen?

Wir mögen heute zugeben, wenn wir uns im Gebet an Gott wenden, um geistige Nahrung zu erhalten, kein Manna vom Himmel fallen sehen. Doch Gott wird uns ebenso großartig, ebenso reichlich versorgen wie zu Moïses Zeiten.

Vielleicht werden wir zu einer treuen Arbeitsstelle geführt, von der wir nichts wußten; wir mögen Talente und Fähigkeiten in uns entdecken, die noch ungenutzt waren; es mag sich eine bisher verborgene, wertvolle Quelle der Versorgung für uns auf tun. Auf irgendeine Weise werden also unsere menschlichen Bedürfnisse durch unser Verständnis gestillt werden, daß Gott uns in reichem Maße versorgt.

Wir können also die Schranken zwischen den scheinbaren Armen und Reichen niederreißen und bis zu einem gewissen Grade beweisen, daß alle — als Kinder Gottes — tatsächlich das haben, was sie brauchen.

'Verschiedene Schriften', S. 397; 2. Moïse 16:11, 12.

'Christian Science' (Zitierungen)

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lebensbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zum Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite gedruckt. Das Buch kann in den Lesesälen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Ausführliche und andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält man bei der Verlag The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Young explorer, Central Park, New York City

By a staff photographer

The refugee's voyage

In his face is mine
An echo of a life almost lived
A memory of a journey begun
Over and over and over
Waves as ebbent as the journey itself.

Suspended between elements:
Stone Water Stone,
We begin again only
To end all such journeys
On a sea silent, strange
Fingerprints.

For the sea, made free of time and place,
Contains in memory of itself.
Nothing marks our journey but the horizon —
The substance of all expectation.

Yet eyes if they could would not
Look again to it.
But hope is a geography unto itself,
Uncolored by all but the human heart
Which continues to trust
His face which is mine

And who but a refugee has less to trust?
But who, one asks, trusts life more
Then one willing to wait?

Alexandra Johnson



Iraqi Refugees' 1953; Photograph by Ruth Orkin

Until the bounds thereof are no more

On a cafe terrace, overlooking the Havel, someone had asked him, "But where come you from, you?"

During the past hour, conversation had moved in a number of directions. For all of us at the table under its bright umbrella were here in Berlin from somewhere else.

Instead of answering, he asked back, "Where do you?"

"Ah, where does any exile?" the Griffin said.

"Even now — these years, these decades later?"

"If it is the heart we are speaking of, yes."

The great estate, so lost beyond hope in East Prussia. Or the smallest olive grove, somewhere in Israel.

How many hearts in this world of ours, setting themselves out with a kind of canonized commitment to a place.

Afterwards, while walking under pine trees and birches — with that "other Germany" lying just across the river — I asked him, "Why didn't you answer like a question?"

"Is there an answer? A credible one?"

Several evenings before, he had shown me on his detailed climber's maps some of the routes familiar to him and his friends. The Mitterborn, the Riger, and others very far from the Sweden he comes from. Halfway up one of them, the pencil guiding my attention had paused. "For a little while, here, it becomes miraculously easy. Like a kind of gift."

There is a book that mountain people and sea people read. Some errand too, captured though they are in that kingdom of instructions.

Now, under the pine trees and birches, I said, "A moment of gift — that's hard to translate into an answer, isn't it?" Without sounding, one meant, like a euliminated ascript.

Yours and years ago — while atoning late at night in a garden beside the Thamos, gazing straight up into a sky full of stars —

someone who at the time was becoming close to me had exclaimed, "How terrifying it is! I feel like a worm!"

"I can still remember," I said, "what a shock that was!" And how, in an instant, we were worlds apart.

A long while afterwards, during a lecture at Harvard that was across beyond my own comprehension, Robert Oppenheimer was to break off suddenly, then say, as if standing for that moment quite alone in the hall, "On the beauty and the terror of this universe —"

"Yes," said my companion, here beside the Havel.

After a pause, he asked, "What sort of answer have you for the lies?"

Well, at least there's always been a handy "explanation!" A nomadic childhood, with its early acquired knack of assuming one was homed wherever one was. Especially in terms of the earth itself: a rapport going back to those first secret places so passionately possessed, then perforce lost.

Jarzy, however, could still say with panache things like, "Where else could I possibly belong? This Polish air, this Polish earth — I would die without them!"

"You'd be surprised," I said, "how one can, at a pinch, breathe anybody's air." Even this, for instance, in his favorite cafe — foggy, as usual, and deafeningly vocal with some of the gabbian people on earth — where we were eating little cream-cakes at eleven o'clock in the morning. "And what do you mean by earth? A city fellow like you?"

He could splendidly explode, anywhere at all. "Oh, you have no heart! Or a heart, yes. But you're not a city fellow for the meaning of such things!"

"Never mind my soul. Just tell me about those hundreds of thousands of Poles who don't live in Poland? What about them? What about all those armies of yours, who fell in love with Scotland?"

Although a two-way phenomenon, that, of course. As attested to by the number of Scottish wives to Warsaw.

He had the mouth, very sensitive, very beautiful, of a Mickiewicz — Poland's "great poet," as one was constantly being reminded. "Did you become a poet because of your mouth, or did the mouth come about

when you started writing poetry?" One could also say to him: Any city boasting streets with three axes — Copernicus, Mickiewicz, and Frederic Chopin — might well stand proudly on its open plain.

The romanticism of a Jerzy, passionate and lyrical, could turn in a twink to a melancholy, or a sardonic, self-deprecation. "We are always, we Poles, being congratulated on our courage. But see how we're defeated a dozen times a day by trifles a child ought to be able to master. And charming! The charming people we are! Except, as you say, for the Polish air, this Polish earth — I would die without them!"

"But you said home —"

"Well it is, while I'm living here."

"Ah!" And now evidently charmed, he said, "Jerzy must hear that! It will be very good for him!"

Jerzy, a poet — and just released, when first met, from a brief prison sentence — was unfashionably romantic at a period when all the younger people one knew had rejected, with a withering realism, the legendary gallantry of their own fathers. "Those cavalry charges against Guderian's tanks! How heroic! How Polish!" And then, vehemently, "No, thank you very much! Not for me!"

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'Here end the works of the sea'

"Here end the works of the sea, the works of love. These who one day shall live here where we end, ... We who had nothing shall teach them peace."

These concluding lines from a poem by the Greek poet, George Sefiris, came back to me while looking at Ruth Orkin's study of three Israeli-bound refugees. For few lines so simply capture and convey the resolute expectations etched on these women's faces, speculations borne out of the condition of being a refugee.

Yet, like Sefiris' poem, Ruth Orkin's photograph is less a portrait of homelessness than a sobering statement about the journey which preceded it and the one to follow. For in isolating this particular scene within the frozen time-space of the photograph, Orkin has made one equally aware of the fluid time continuum from which it has been extracted.

The photographer has suggested the refugee's voyage, both in a literal and figurative sense, through her simple composition. Unlike the women pictured here, the viewer can

see neither the water on which the ship floats nor the shores of the homeland promised to them by heritage but, until this particular moment, denied them by history.

By photographing these refugees aboard ship, Orkin emphasizes the condition of their rootlessness. Here, suspended between land abandoned and land sought, the refugee, like the sea on which he drifts, is a context unto himself.

Yet by giving us no other visual context than the women's faces, focused firmly by the device of the portrait, the photographer has achieved the perfect metaphor for the refugee: someone whose identity and purpose rests in securing shelter for a face similar to his own, in this lies his responsibility.

To be a refugee is not an identity but a condition of identity. For like all men, he, too, is in motion, rooted in the rhythm of man trying to become himself.

In this sense, the photograph pictured here becomes a statement about waiting. The world still waits with these women. It waits for "those who had nothing" to teach peace, and for those wanting little to allow it.

Alexandra Johnson

tenacity of the experience. Now, in a cool-blue flood of moonlight, we were drawn up at the side of an empty road.

All about us was the starkness of the stony hills, without even a Bedouin tent in sight. A landscape that from the first had taken my heart, whether blazing in sun or, like this, somehow purged, unadorned, like some more honorable planet than our own. Softly, and with anguish, Nadya was saying, "Ah, my land — my poor, unhappy land —"

And then with the bitterness that had marked the whole day, "How can they, who should have learned from their own past sufferings, tear from us like this what is ours — ours —"

"Each time the same?"

"Each time," he had said. "In this Scriptural land, there was, one had found, a new text now as graven as any in the Torah."

"No Alternative." The ghost present, messily, at every feast.

Standing here now, and looking off to a Jerusalem that was to be for almost two years my home, I said, "But Abraham, if only a fraction has chosen to come to Israel —"

roughly, one-fifth of all the Jews in the world, so that even if these shadowy three million in Russia were allowed (and should wish) to emigrate to this shore, the total would still be well below half — "how can you go on making such enormous statements? Why only here a fulfilled life?"

"A fulfilled Jewish life."

"Then what is being led by all those other Jews in America, in England, in any religious free society, however imperfect?"

"An exiled one. Impaired, incomplete. Because still to be redeemed with a land — and a community."

"There's a community of human beings?"

"This was a dialogue that had no end."

It was late at night when Nadya drove me back from Ramallah. All day we had been there, she had wanted me to meet: a tall, thin, elegant woman, on this West Bank, occupied since 1967. Vivid, sophisticated, intelligent woman, educated at Oxford, word by word — his own father one of the sons "brought from afar," and no himself, child warrior though he had been, in the Jewish wars in command of the little post kibbutz.

Doris Peol

The Monitor's religious article

Spiritual sustenance

From every direction it looks as if humanity is divided into the haves and have-nots: those with abundant goods and those with barely enough to survive. But both the haves and the have-nots are, in truth, sustained by God, Infinite Spirit.

Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, teaches that man is a spiritual idea in divine Mind, God. Rather than a mere physical creature, man is the very image or reflection of God. Therefore, man's real needs are entirely spiritual and are fulfilled by infinite, unimpersonal Spirit.

But what of those who are destitute, without food and other essentials? What are their spiritual needs? One need is to feel God's tender love. Or to understand their own precious worth and unimpaired usefulness as children of God. Or the need for courage, faith, persistence, and strength to realize their real, spiritual identity as God's likeness and to express that likeness in all they do.

All of these needs are forever being fulfilled by divine Spirit. As we turn to God in prayer, we discover the good that He has already given us. We begin to claim our heritage of spiritual abundance. Then, guided by God's sustaining ideas, we find we are able to care for ourselves humanly. Mrs. Eddy explains, "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies."

In the Old Testament of the Bible we find a remarkable account of thousands of people being sustained by spiritual means — Moses leading the children of Israel out of bondage in Egypt toward the Promised Land. One month after their journey began, the huge band of Israelites ran out of food supplies and regretted having ever left Egypt. They bitterly accused Moses of having led them into the wilderness only to kill them by starvation.

What was the spiritual need of the Israelites at this point? Maybe their need was to have more faith and trust in God's omnipotent care. Or to understand that Spirit, God, and not Moses, was their true liberator.

To meet these needs, Moses turned to God in prayer. The response he received was an assurance, an affirmation, that all would be well. The Bible states, "And the Lord spoke unto Moses. . . . At even ye shall eat flesh, and in the morning ye shall be filled with bread; and ye shall know that I am the Lord your God."

The account goes on to relate that quails and "manna" were miraculously provided, feeding the hungry multitude and revealing unmistakably God's power and goodness.

Interestingly, Moses instructed the Israelites to gather the manna or bread anew every morning and to take only what was needed for that day. Those who disobeyed and collected more than one day's supply found that their hoards were spoiled.

What spiritual need was being fulfilled in this? The need to accept God's beneficence today without fearing for tomorrow? Or to continually rely on God instead of depending on accumulated material goods?

Today, when we pray to God for spiritual

BIBLE VERSE

Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto treasure hid in a field; the which when a man hath found, he hideth; and for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath, and buyeth that field.

Matthew 13:44

sustenance, we may not witness a rain of manna from heaven. Yet God's provision for us will be just as tangible, just as abundant, as in Moses' time.

It's possible that we may be led to a job opening that we know nothing about. Or that talents and abilities that we've not utilized will be revealed to us. Or that a previously undiscovered, untapped source of supply will come to our attention. In some way our human needs will all be met for through our understanding of Spirit's abundant supply.

Thus, we can break down the barrier between the so-called haves and have-nots and prove, in a degree, that all do have what they need — as children of God.

*Miscellaneous Writings, p. 387; **Exodus 16:11, 12.

The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

Are you longing for a greater assurance of God's healing care? Perhaps a fuller and deeper understanding of God may be required of you. A book that can help you is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that brings to light God's ever-present goodness, His power and His love.

Science and Health speaks of God's steadfastness and His law of healing through prayer. It can show you how a change in your concept of God and man can bring healing and regeneration in your life. It will show you how the Bible's promises are fulfilled.

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OPINION AND...

Portugal: progress and prospects

By Douglas L. Wheeler

In 1974, Portugal's 48-year-old dictatorship was overthrown by a military coup. In 1976, after some difficult adjustments, Portugal acquired a new Constitution, an elected President, and its first constitutional government. In late July of this year the minority Socialist government of Premier Mario Soares celebrated its first anniversary in office. With a set of problems which would make many Americans weep in disbelief, Portugal's young democracy is surviving. But what of its future?

Portugal's initial experience with democratic government was disillusioning. The first Republic, 1910-26, was Western Europe's most unstable parliamentary regime. To some its failure showed that the Portuguese were unsuited to democracy. Some Marxists thought it proved that the Republic was "bourgeois" and anti-labor. To others it meant that the Portuguese required more time and improved education to keep their liberty.

Several points emerge from that first Republic's experience and from the chaotic moments of 1974-75:

- Portuguese politics have been afflicted with excessive factionalism, which can preclude the successful functioning of coalition or two-party systems.

- There is a tendency to personalism whereby politics revolves about individuals and personalities rather than about issues and institutions.
- A political system cannot operate in freedom if conspiracy, often military-related, dominates open participation.
- There are some hopeful signs in 1977:
 - Portugal has held four free elections and the results have given the country a Socialist government (with 35 percent of the vote), a president (with 61 percent of the vote), and a public but working assembly.
 - The Soares government has been in office over a year, which in historical perspective is encouraging. Under the first Republic, the average life of a Cabinet was but four months, and Soares's challenges are formidable.
 - Recently a compromise agrarian law was passed, thanks to cooperation from the Socialist's main rivals, the Social Democrats.
 - The economy has experienced some improvement, despite labor unrest, poor weather and the energy crisis.

But, in order to survive, Portugal's new rep-

resentative system must do more than improve the balance of payments and tourism. Democracy not only must become an idea but must be institutionalized. It can do so only when the majority of the people sense that they have a stake in a free society and when democratic institutions become entrenched. Democracy will be healthier once the party system is well established at the grass-roots level, and when more of the people have access to a modern educational system.

Portugal's new regime has been taking some heartening steps. This year's elections, with some returned personalities to express their views, have been increasingly prominent in the press, popular entertainment, and politics. Banksters indulge with extremist literature which attacks the current leaders with a "stab in the back" thesis about the loss of the African colonies. There is a growing nostalgia about the old dictator, Salazar, and his regime. Military parties (and leftist, too) are demanding new elections (although the next general election is not scheduled until 1980) and want to discredit the recent free elections. Some call for the return of the military.

Analysts cannot deny the crucial role of the

military in restoring freedom in Portugal. Portugal's 20th-century history suggests that military intervention is always a stopgap measure. Unless a civilian-led democracy can establish durable institutions, a democratic mentality among people long misgoverned, this new democracy will fail. Premier Soares hopes the experience of freedom, self-government, reformed educational system will encourage more critical spirit and democratic feeling among his countrymen. As Paul Proenca, of Portugal's most eminent political figures, said several decades ago, "No government can establish with swords what is not established in public opinion."

Portugal's young democracy has taken positive first steps. But the formula for lasting liberty is still somewhat incalculable; the meantime, the Portuguese require the sympathy of friends.

Mr. Wheeler, recently returned from a summer stay in Portugal, is professor of modern history at the University of Hampshire and author of the forthcoming "Republican Portugal: A Political History, 1910-1926."

Roofs — the art of topping

Melvin Maddocks

In New England, and all those other places with winters cold enough to make the memory shiver even during September, it is now time to "look at the roof." In fact, in Maine and northern New Hampshire people were beginning to "look at the roof" in August.

There is a traditional way to "look at the roof" in New England. You post yourself about 20 feet from the house (or barn) on the north side, brace your feet well apart, place a flat on each hip, cock the head to an angle of 20 to 30 degrees, and squint at the nearest curved shingle.

Apart from those who "look at the roof" there are those — friends, relatives, or just passers-by — who look at those looking at the roof. For their benefit, the roof-looker should maintain his pose, like a good actor, long enough for the following emotions and unspoken thoughts to be conveyed to his audience in the following order:

1. Despair ("Not again! What's the use? I give up.")
2. Hope ("Well, it's not really that bad. Maybe if I just throw some flashing around the chimney and damn some of that Miracle Plastic No-Leak cement under the loose shingles. . .")
3. Resolution ("No, I'm going to do it right. Lay on a whole new roof with those self-adhesive windproof shingles. No misery little Montreal-express winter is going to bend me.")

Then it's off to the old swimming hole for one last dip. In New England, actually, the fashion in roofs these days is not shingles (curled or otherwise) but corrugated aluminum. No doubt the corrugated roofs — as well as aluminum — are efficient, watertight. Warm in the winter, clever little reflectors of heat in the summer. But your true roof-squintler is an aesthete as well as a practical man. He has his tastes in roofs. The concrete roof, for instance, dates back to the Romans. But we roof-lasiers can't really get very excited about putting pavement material on top. Scratch the lead roof too. Spanish tiles are not quite so exportable as a lot of architects think. Slate is austere. There is something a little hard and cold about these utilitarian metal and stone roofs.

They satisfy the moral of the tale of the Three Little Pigs. But there is more to a roof than the huff-and-puff test.

Back to shingles — the old cedar-shake roof. A roof-looker can smell its pungency when new and watch it change tone as season after season weather-beats it a rich brown and, finally, silver.

In a word, the wood-shingle roof seems organic. If the roof-lasier had been born in England instead of New England, the thatched roof would have captured his blue ribbon for the same reason. Even in paintings he can love the Dutch thatched roof, tied down snug by more straw woven into rope.

Where is the roof-lasier's eye most exquisitely satisfied? — and with no drip-drips underneath either. The answer may be: the roofs-of-cathedrals. Every cathedral in England, it seems, now has its roof-repair fund. But think how long they have endured, those massive arrows pointed at heaven that seem simultaneously to lift a cathedral up and hold it down.

How did the masons who worked out their lives erecting a cathedral see such a roof? As they split, chiseled, and smoothed each implacable stone until it fit as if nature had shaped it so, did they consider a roof an act of art or just a job? Probably a bit of both. We are told tales of enormously proud artisans and of migrant laborers who were little better than conscripts.

Still, nobody can help going a little mystical on the subject of roofs. More than a shelter, the roof is man's first thrust into outer space. And when he looks at his own roof, the roof-squintler knows at least two levels what Victor Hugo meant when he wrote: "The horizontal is the line of reason, the vertical is the line of prayer."

Readers write

'Brutality in black Africa,' Taiwan, Somalia, apartheid

Utterah for the editorial "Brutality in black Africa." I believe you hit the nail right on the head.

Incredibly, did you ever make a count of the number of columns inches devoted to South Africa-Rhodesian shortcomings and contrast that with the columns inches given to some of the other brutalities in black Africa?

It seems to me that too many people are concerned on South Africa-Rhodesia mainly leads racial feelings, rather than causes people to have compassion for the victims or to search for constructive solutions. When such papers get to South Africa or Rhodesia their effect is to increase the persecution complex among the government people, and thus make it harder for Western ideas to have any influence.

Perhaps the worst effect of Africa is as a model to other African heads of state. If Western newspapers, such as the Monitor, do not tell a little fire and brimstone on him for his misdeeds, then the other Africans think it is all right if they copy him. In countries with problems, the pacifist elements in the community who search for constructive solutions to the countries' problems are then denied the support of their natural allies, the democratic forces in the world.

Los Angeles

More views on Taiwan

There are almost 17 million free, happy, and prosperous people living on the beautiful island of Taiwan. I cannot understand how they have come to deserve the cold-hearted abandonment that seems implicit in Sen. Edward Kennedy's recent proposal which appears to cater to the ambitions of the Chinese Communist Party and China.

Taipei, Taiwan

John Deakowski

Why don't you tell the whole story about the so-called Republic of China, and how Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek took over the island of Taiwan, their government and the people's property.

The Taiwanese have no equal rights.

Which is it, the Republic of China or the Taiwanese Government that we are supposed to break off relations with?

If America had helped mainland China after the war, we would not be in the mess we are in now.

With Peking on our side and at Russia's back, we would not have the trouble with Russia we are having today.

Paul B. Johnson

Advise for South Africa

A recent writer from South Africa who has been "deported by the West," specifically the United States and England, may remember the wisdom of andaveaving "to see of ourselves as others see us."

For 25 years warnings against apartheid have come from both within and without South Africa. There has been much time for reflection, democratic change, but such change has been scrupulously shunned. If there is any danger of outside infiltration now, it is because of the very agencies which now are abandoning. Hypocrisy is the root of all evil, and while South Africans must recognize this hypocrisy at once if they are to be spared the horrors of apartheid, it is unconscionable, and it will be the way, and humility is the way, and humility is the line of reason, the vertical is the line of prayer.

Stockton, Calif.

Glenn

We invite readers' letters for this column. We cannot answer every one, and we are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors. Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, International, One Norway Street, Boston, MA 02115.

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Dale Abba

COMMENTARY

What Ireland's Catholic Primate can mean to Ulster's Protestants

By Al McCreary

Belfast

The appointment of Monsignor Tomas O'Fiala as the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All-Ireland (there is no hierarchy for the whole of Ireland) has been given a polite and cautious welcome from Protestant church leaders. But his strong Irish nationalism and his Republican views seem certain to create communication difficulties with many rank and file Protestants in Ulster.

Monsignor O'Fiala, has been the President of Maynooth, the Roman Catholic seminary outside Dublin, since 1974. He was born in Crossmaglen, the Northern border town noted for its firm Republicanism and currently a focal point for IRA attacks against the British Army in South Armagh.

Monsignor O'Fiala has made it clear, however, that he supports Irish nationalism through peaceful means and he has condemned violence from every quarter, including the IRA, the Protestant paramilitaries, and the British Army.

The son of a Co. Armagh schoolmaster, he is a former professor of modern history at Maynooth and an expert on early Church history and Irish culture. He is fluent in four lan-

guages, and an extrovert who has a way with people from all walks of life.

In Roman Catholic eyes his qualifications are impressive. His wide scholarship, the years of the main Church training center and the backing he has from ordinary priests in the Armagh diocese — he was their first choice — are considered essential for a difficult and demanding post.

On the other hand his mainly academic background, his relative lack of pastoral experience and the fact that his understanding of complex Northern Irish political issues was not gained first hand may count against him in the delicate political role of bridge building between the two communities in the North.

His typical Ulster frankness is appreciated, but his public avowal of nationalism and his love for Gaelic Ireland is seen as a barrier to better understanding by Protestants, whose political unionism and local culture are so profoundly different.

He said just after his appointment, "I would certainly be a kind of pious if I tried to hide the fact that I look forward, please God, some day to seeing Ireland united, because I think in the long run it will be the happiest ending to the Irish problem."

The vexed question of Irish unity has been

one of the major causes of the unrest in the province and it is a topic to be approached with care by anyone who wants to communicate to the largely Unionist Protestant majority.

Political leaders have been notably reluctant to comment on the appointment. Mr. Harry West, leader of the Official Unionist Party, said that it was a matter for the Roman Catholic Church, and the Reverend Ian Paisley, on his way to South Carolina for a preaching tour, was not available for comment.

Church leaders have been characteristically charitable in their words of welcome. Dr. James Haile, a former Presbyterian Moderator was also diplomatic when he expressed hope that the reforms of Vatican II "would continue their effectiveness throughout the Catholic Church" under the new Primate. He noted the acenes, however, a number of leading Protestant churchmen have been expressing dissatisfaction at the lack of progress in the Roman Catholic-Protestant talks that have been taking place in the last few years in Ireland.

Perhaps the most subtle welcome to the new Primate came from the pro-Unionist Belfast Newsletter which expressed the hope that

Monsignor O'Fiala would bring a ray of sunshine to "all" the people of Northern Ireland, but which pointedly used the English version — Thomas Fee — of his Gaelic name.

Monsignor O'Fiala succeeds the late Cardinal Conway who passed on in April. He is the first Archbishop for more than a century to have been appointed though not already a Bishop. He will be elected as President of the Irish Bishops' Conference later this year before assuming the spiritual leadership of the country's 3.5 million Roman Catholics.

Monsignor O'Fiala was in the final list of three, after prolonged soundings by Monsignor Gactane Albrand, the Vailean diplomat who represents the Pope in Ireland. The list known as the "terna," was submitted to the Congregation of Bishops in the Vailean for consideration before the selection was finalized by Pope Paul himself.

The other two names on the list were thought to have been those of Dr. Cahal Daly, 68, Bishop of Armagh and Clonmacnoise, and Dr. Edward Daly, Bishop of Derry, and at 44 the youngest of the Irish Bishops.

Mr. McCreary is an editorial writer for the Belfast Telegraph.

Stop the world's new morality, I want to get off

By Terry Deibel

Today's African drama illustrates how world politics is redefining a key principle on which the international system operates. The acceptable limits of state behavior are being changed and with them the kinds of conduct which disqualify a state from membership in the international community.

Traditionally, membership in the community of states was disallowed only for actions which seriously threatened world stability, peace, and prosperity. Unacceptable behavior was limited to actions which directly hurt, in a serious and even calamitous way, the vital interests or the very existence of other states. The classic example, of course, was armed attack, so frowned upon as to earn the pejorative term "aggression." Acts of aggression, along with "threats to the peace" and "breaches of the peace," were the only kinds of state behavior considered so unacceptable in 1945 as to be prohibited (on pain of Security Council sanctions) in the United Nations Charter.

But the morality of the Charter, alas, is now over 30 years behind us. Today, unacceptable state behavior is increasingly being defined in moral terms that relate to the internal policies of states. At the same time, formerly unacceptable actions which do threaten international

peace and security have become quite all right if undertaken in the cause of this new morality.

Exactly who determines what constitutes today's unacceptable behavior is a moot point. But it is clear that a few states around the world have been somehow designated international pariahs, not because of actions they have taken which hurt other states but because their internal policies violate the new moral code. Israel and Taiwan are close to the status of international pariahs, the first because of Jewishness and geography and the second because it will not surrender its national domain to the People's Republic of China. But the two most complete pariahs are in Africa: Rhodesia and South Africa.

The Rhodesian case is a vivid illustration of how completely the definition of unacceptable behavior has changed. UN economic sanctions (with which the United States has been in accord since last March's repeal of the Byrd Amendment) allowing importation of chrome were voted not because Rhodesia had launched an armed attack against its neighbors or done anything else to endanger directly their security. Instead, Rhodesia was declared a threat to the peace because the existence of white mi-

nority rules in that country was so objectionable to black African states that they deemed it likely to call forth military action against the white regime. Then, since economic pressure was not immediately successful in persuading the white leadership of Rhodesia to mend its ways, the UN action was used to legitimate efforts to bring it down by armed forces supported by those same black African states.

Some might liken such force to a member of an urban gang, armed with a "Saturday night special" handgun, who insists that the police remove wealthy people from the streets at night. They are a threat to public safety, he might argue, because "they make me so mad I might shoot them." The analogy cannot be faulted by one who is morally opposed to all violence; only those who argue that the end in morality justifies the means.

What does all this have to do with American policy? Simply this. The United States Government and people are being pushed these days by substantial segments of world opinion and their own apparent self-interest to adopt the morality of the majority against various international pariahs in Africa and the Near and Far East. There may be justifiable grounds for doing so in certain cases where internal poli-

tics leads to actions threatening world peace and security. And certainly the policies of regimes like those in Cambodia, Ethiopia, South Africa, and Uganda (to name a few) are despicable; we ought not support them.

But the promotion of violence against internationally peaceful states is one handwoven of world opinion the U.S. should stay off. The "steering is wobbly, the drivers reckless and divided, and the breadth of American interests suggests that the next right-of-way may lie across our property.

In fact, John Quincy Adams had it just right in 1821. His problem was to persuade President James Monroe not to intervene in the Greek civil war to support democracy and human rights there. "Wherever the standard of freedom and independence has been or shall be unfurled," he counseled, "there will [America's] heart, her benedictions and her prayers be. But she goes not abroad, in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well-wisher to the freedom and independence of all. She is the champion and vindicator only of her own."

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South Africa loses a major black moderate

By Geoffrey Goddard

The death in detention in South Africa of Mr. Biko can only sharpen the tragedy and anguish already seeping into the fabric of that lovely land. Mr. Biko, a youthful man barely out of his 20s, was probably the greatest source of individual inspiration to other South African blacks of his generation.

He was a key figure in the founding of the Black Consciousness movement of this decade, the aim of which is to and automatic black servility before whites and develop pride in being black. And this, to the authorities, was his crime.

Just over a month ago, this writer was talking to the tall, sturdily built, but quiet-spoken Mr. Biko in King William's Town, in Eastern Cape Province, where he had in effect been banished and isolated by the authorities. Everything that he said confirmed what many others had said: Mr. Biko was a moderate who believed that black and white must live to-

gether in South Africa in a multiracial society.

He expected conflict in his country, he said, because of the way in which relations between the races had been imposed by the Afrikaner government. But his aim was to minimize the conflict. South Africa, he added, was "a peculiar situation where black and white must live together. At the end there can only be non-racial government. Indeed, in the end there will be less conflict than anywhere else in Africa."

As he saw it, the situation now was worsening because the Afrikaners had still not got round to listening to what blacks want. "They won't listen because they believe it will be too much."

Shortly after this conversation in King William's Town, Mr. Biko was arrested under the Terrorism Act. He had been detained for 10 days in 1976.

Perhaps the greatest tragedy of all in South

Africa today is that the Afrikaner government, so fearful for the survival of the Afrikaner-speaking people's identity and culture, does not recognize reason on the other side when it is voiced or uttered. And repeatedly (this writer heard from moderate blacks the warning that if the moderates were liquidated or brushed aside, only wild men would take their place).

At the United Nations in New York, U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young issued the following statement:

"The sudden and tragic death of Mr. Steve Biko will prove to be a major loss for the future of South Africa. No nation can afford to lose its most dedicated and creative leadership and yet prosper. I know personally how much the United States suffered nationally as a result of the similarly tragic death of President John F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. These losses cost us nearly a decade of progress. Certainly a fu-

ture nonracial South Africa will mourn the loss of a dedicated native son, Mr. Biko."

A brave and independent white South African newspaper editor, Donald Woods of the East London Daily Dispatch, wrote last year: "As a journalist who has interviewed politicians not only at home in South Africa, but in America, Canada, Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and Israel, I have not met in any of these countries a man as gifted with intellect, personality, and human understanding as Steve Biko."

Mr. Woods had tried earlier to get South African Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger to lift the restrictions on Mr. Biko — to ensure there was "articulate leadership" and "avoid a situation in which black frustration would give rise to mindless violence." Mr. Kruger's response? To increase the restrictions on Mr. Biko.

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